"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Thursday probably fair; gentle, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,634. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

U-BOAT ATTACKS DESTROYER SMITH NEAR NEW YORK

American Warship's Radio Says a Torpedo Missed Her by Only Thirty Yards.

PROJECTILE'S WAKE SEEN

Warning Sent Broadcast, Navy Department Accepting Report as Being Correct.

IN WAIT FOR COMMISSION?

Raider Sighted Between Steamship Lanes May Be Seeking Vessels Bringing Allies.

BOSTON, April 17.—The war was brought to the shores of this country today when the United States destroyer Smith reported by radio that an enemy submarine had tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her 100 miles south of New York at 3:30 this morning.

Additional reports were received from the destroyer tonight and were forwarded to Washington. Nothing of an official nature regarding the additional reports was made public here. A suggestion in shipping circles that the lookout on the Smith had perhaps mistaken a large fish for a torpedo in the uncertain light of the early morning met with the reply that the Smith's officers "stood by their original statement."

The Navy Department's version of the original statement was:

Reported from Fire Island Lightship to the Naval Stations at Boston and New York at 3:30 A. M. on the 17th, an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith, running apparently submerged. Submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith, which missed her by thirty yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. Submarine disappeared.

Whether the swift destroyer dashed for the spot where the U-boat was thought to be lurking was not made known by officers who had seen the Smith's report of the incident. Neither could it be learned here whether there was a chance for the Smith's quick-firers to come into action. It was learned, however, that another destroyer passed near the position mentioned in the Smith's report without sighting anything unusual.

Activity in Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Government information that the United States destroyer Smith, engaged on the Atlantic coast patrol, had sighted a German submarine, which fired a torpedo at her, was received at the Navy Department early this morning and caused the naval authorities to take additional measures for overcoming possible submarine menace. The Government's information was such that no credence was placed in suggestions that the report was erroneous.

The scout cruiser Chester was near the Smith when the submarine was sighted. The U-boat disappeared. From Maine to the Chesapeake Capes destroyers, submarine chasers, and other units of the naval coast patrol are combing the seas for the submarine, while radio messages have been sent broadcast, warning any vessels making for the American coast to be on the alert for a U-boat and use their radio outfits in notifying American war vessels if the enemy craft is sighted.

The Navy Department credits the report officially made to it from the destroyer Smith, through the scout cruiser Chester and the Fire Island Lightship, and is acting on the theory that the Smith actually saw evidence of a German submarine and had a narrow escape.

Secretary Daniels said at 11:30 o'clock tonight that no additional report had been made by the Smith, and that while the Navy Department was without further particulars the information received in the original message was regarded as accurate by the Navy Department, and the navy was acting on the theory that there was a German submarine in American coastal waters.

"We are acting on the theory that this information is correct," said Secretary Daniels, "and have everything at work along the coast."

Near Steamship Lanes.

The location of the Smith when the submarine was sighted was not announced officially by the Navy Department, but the unofficial understanding is that it was near the intersection of 73 degrees west longitude and 40 degrees north latitude. This point is fifty-three miles slightly northeast of the entrance to Barnegat Bay, N. J.; seventy-five miles northeast of Absecon Light, Atlantic City; fifty-five miles southeast of Sandy Hook, thirty-nine miles south of Fire Island Inlet, on the Long Island coast, and 155 miles west of the Nantucket Shoals Light vessel, where the U-53 operated.

The point is midway between the steamer lanes from Northern Europe, British, French, and Mediterranean ports after they sight the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, and then diverge westward toward the entrances to New York Harbor and the Delaware Bay. Vessels passing up and down the Atlantic coast between New York and Cuba or Panama steam much closer to the coast, and their customary path is nearly fifty miles west of the point.

The impression is strong in well-informed quarters in Washington that the submarine reported by the Smith has been detached from the U-boat force operating off the Irish coast and sent to the American coast to try to duplicate there the success of the U-53 off Nantucket.

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Mariners Here Doubt Report of U-Boat's Attack

Despite the reports that a German submarine had been sighted less than 100 miles from Sandy Hook, steamships were not diverted yesterday from going to sea. There was no advance in marine insurance rates, as it was said the underwriters would wait until they received confirmation of the sighting of the U-boat before taking action.

One marine insurance broker said that if the report proved correct, a meeting of the underwriters would be held today and the rates for coastwise and Atlantic insurance would be increased considerably.

Captains of some outbound steamships telephoned to the navy yard to know if there were any instructions regarding sailing from this port, and received word that there was nothing to communicate.

Up to 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Port of New York was closed, none of the incoming steamships had seen anything of a German submarine or mine-laying craft.

SENATE IS A UNIT FOR BOND ISSUE

Passes the $7,000,000,000 Measure, 84 to 0, After Nonpartisan Debate.

BANKERS APPROVE LOAN

McAdoo, Confident of Success, Now Contemplates a First Offering of $3,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—All the factions in the Senate, which had had their varying views on the proper American policy before war was declared against the German Government, united today to push through by a unanimous vote the Administration's first important measure for prosecuting that war. By 84 votes to 0, the greatest bond bill in the history of the world, authorizing credits aggregating $7,000,000,000, was passed after a single day's debate. Although the Vice President appointed conferees tonight to expedite the final stages of the bill, it is believed that the House will accept the Senate amendments without insisting upon a conference. The bill had already passed the House by a unanimous vote.

The great measure carrying the provision for a loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies was under discussion for just seven hours. Whether a conference is held or not in a few hours the executive branch of the Government will have the great war chest at its disposition to conduct the war. The dominant thought in the debate was that in the inability of the nation to supply men at once for the fighting lines, money should be America's immediate contribution to her allies. The discussion was totally devoid of partisan expression. Every Senator speaking announced stanch intention to aid the Government in prosecuting the war to a speedy conclusion.

Included among the Senators who voted for the bond issue measure today were eight of the "wilful men" who now are members of the Senate, who blocked a vote on the Armed Ship bill in the last Congress. These were Senators La Follette, Stone, Gronna, Norris, Jones, Kirby, Vardaman, and Cummins. Senator Lane is ill.

While the debate was progressing Secretary McAdoo conferred with the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board about the bond issue. Among the members of the Advisory Council who were present was J. P. Morgan of New York. Mr. McAdoo told the members of the council that he would advise with the leading financiers of the country as to the methods to be followed in the flotation of the bonds.

Senate Accepts Amendments.

All the amendments recommended yesterday by the Finance Committee were adopted without division by the Senate, as were other changes of a verbal sort. The substantive changes adopted today were accepted for the committee by Chairman Simmons, so that they caused no division. One of these, proposed by Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican of the committee, gave the duration of the war as the time limit within which the authorized bonds might be converted if subsequent issues carried a higher rate of interest. The bill had limited this conversion privilege to Dec. 31, 1918.

Another amendment proposed by Mr. Weeks and accepted by Mr. Simmons limited the amount of receipts from the bonds to be deposited in banks and trust companies, not affiliated with the Federal Reserve system, to the amount withdrawn from each of these banks for subscription to the loan. Mr. Weeks explained that the proposal to deposit with nonmember banks was intended to encourage their participation in the loan and that his amendment simply would prevent financial dislocation.

The committee also accepted an amendment proposed by Mr. Pomerene of Ohio exempting the proposed bond issues from taxation by municipalities as well as by State and Federal Governments.

Divergent opinions were expressed as to both the fiscal and international policies embodied in the bill, but those expressing these views agreed that they had no desire to thwart the Administration's purpose and none of these major differences was forced to a vote. Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. Borah of Idaho, and others thought that the amount of the needed war funds to be raised by immediate taxation should be increased, to lighten the burden on posterity.

Weeks's Amendments Defeated.

The only fight of the day came over two amendments proposed by Mr. Weeks with the same idea, one providing for the termination of the bonded debt in twenty years and one in thirty years. The first amendment was defeated by a vote of 40 to 43, the second by a vote of 37 to 42. When the the vote was announced, the Vice President said:

"Without the vote of the Vice President, by the vote of 40 to 40 the amendment is lost. The Vice President knows nothing about it and refuses to vote."

Both Mr. Stone and his colleague, Mr. Reed, spoke against the committee's amendment permitting the deposit of bond receipts in banks not in the Federal Reserve system. Mr. Reed said that the system had been created with great care and hopes had been built on the assumption that all banks ultimately would join it. He said that the system should be made attractive to outside banks by such favors as permitting the deposit of Government funds only in member banks. This suggestion, however, was opposed by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, a Republican of the Finance Committee, who said:

"The United States is now at war.

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SELECTIVE DRAFT WINS MAJORITY IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

Report May Be Unanimous, Chairman Dent Indicates, After Night Session.

NEW CONSCRIPTION AGES

Baker, in Conference, Accepts Amendment Extending Eligible Classes to 48 Years.

NO TRYOUT OF VOLUNTEERS

Would Endanger Army Plans, President Tells Leaders—Senate Committee for Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Administration made such headway in the House Committee on Military Affairs today that the reporting of the Army Conscription bill, with but one material amendment, became a practical certainty. The bill is expected to go into the House within forty-eight hours; indications favor its report tomorrow afternoon.

The recalcitrants on the committee gradually lost ground today until the proponents of the selective draft gained the majority. On the showdown in committee it is not believed more than half a dozen members, mostly Democrats, will oppose the bill.

A change in the ages of the classes to be called out by the President under the selective draft plan is the only material modification to receive the approval of the House committee. Instead of a draft of men between the ages of 19 and 25 the House committee is expected to vote, and the Administration to accept, that the muster of men under the conscription plan shall be as follows: First call, eligible men between the ages of 20 and 25, inclusive; second call, ages 26 to 32; third, ages 33 to 37; fourth, ages 38 to 42. If a fifth class should be needed the ages would be between 43 and 48.

Consult Republican Leaders.

The President summoned to the White House Chairman Dent of the House Military Affairs Committee and two Republican leaders—Mr. Mann of Illinois and Mr. Lenroot of Wisconsin. It was made plain at these conferences that the Administration would not yield on the conscription issue.

Chairman Dent went to the White House with suggestions of a compromise bill providing for a tryout of the volunteer plan before conscription was put into effect. The same compromise was proposed while Secretary Baker was before the House committee. Both the President and the Secretary of War flatly rejected the proposition for a volunteer army, or an army half-volunteer and half-conscript.

The Secretary of War agreed to yield on certain minor features of the Administration measure; he would not budge on the fundamentals. Mr. Baker was before the House Committee in the morning and returned for a further conference and free discussion tonight. When the committee adjourned after 10 o'clock the Administration appeared for the first time to be in control of the situation and the Army bill was on the way to a favorable report.

Secretary Baker told the House Committee flatly tonight that the War Department's plan for the organization of an army by selective conscription was the only feasible way of meeting the emergency with Germany. After the committee adjourned Chairman Dent called all the Democratic members together in conference. He expressed hope of getting a unanimous report, despite the division in the committee over the draft provision. The committee will meet tomorrow for the final vote on the draft issue.

Representative Quin of Mississippi is said to have been one of the recalcitrant Democrats who fell into line after Secretary Baker's visit to the committee. Representative Fields of Kentucky, who voted "present" on the test vote, is expected to support the bill after the change relating to the ages of the men drafted for service. Mr. Fields objected to a bill providing for a call of men between the ages of 18 and 25 only.

In the House the Administration has been gaining recruits for the bill for a week.

Impatient at the Delay.

The Administration made it entirely clear today that it had no intention of yielding an inch on any essential part of its program for raising an army by conscription.

The subject was discussed at a brief Cabinet meeting. There were many evidences that the President and his advisers were becoming impatient over Congressional delay in giving the Government support in its war program, and it was hinted that unless the House showed greater readiness to acquiesce in the President's policy it was possible that he would take means to tell the country who was holding up army preparations. It was recalled that on March 4 last, the day the Sixty-fourth Congress ended, he publicly scored the "little group of willful men" who killed the armed neutrality bill in the Senate.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker take the position that further delay on the Army bill will endanger the war plans against Germany. There were intimations that the President did not mince words in expressing his views of the seriousness of the present problem in talking with Mr. Dent this afternoon.

After the Cabinet meeting it was indicated that the full influence of the Administration would be concentrated on the passage of the army measure.

Continued on Page 2.

Cruiser Birmingham Halts British Ship Off Nantucket

BOSTON, April 17.—The United States cruiser Birmingham reported by radio today that she had halted the British steamship Southdown by a shot across her bow off Nantucket Lightship this morning. The steamer was allowed to proceed after an examination. The message said:

"Fired shots across bow of British merchant vessel Southdown—10:25 A. M. Latter allowed to proceed—two and a half miles east of lightship."

No further details were given, and naval officers did not seem inclined to attach much significance to the incident except as it showed the strict watch kept over all shipping in these waters.

No steamer Southdown is listed in available maritime registers, but the British steamer Southerndown has been a familiar figure in Atlantic waters.

BIG PROGRAM FOR WAR CONFERENCES

Six Major Subjects to be Discussed with French and British Commissions.

HOST OF EXPERTS COMING

Charles R. Crane En Route to Russia to Prepare Way for an American Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In addition to a better international understanding and the arrangements for furnishing financial assistance to some of the Entente Allies the British commission, headed by Foreign Minister Balfour, will specifically take up with the United States Government the matters of blockade, naval operations, munitions, military dispositions and resources, and foodstuffs. Officials who are authorities in each of these subjects are to accompany Mr. Balfour. The party, exclusive of assistants and clerks, consists of twenty persons divided among these branches of the British Government: Foreign Office, 5; Blockade Department, 5; Admiralty, 2; Finance, 1; Munitions, 2; War Office, 4; Wheat, 1.

At some unstated time in the near future the French Commission will come to Washington for a conference with President Wilson and officers of the United States Government. The subjects to be considered will be generally similar to those to be taken up by the Balfour Commission.

It was admitted today that the United States would send a commission to Russia to confer with that Government. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who has lived in Russia and has had large business dealings in that country, will be a sort of advance agent at Petrograd for the commission.

The composition of the commission is not disclosed, but there is expectation that it will consist of men of the highest ability and standing. A report that Secretary McAdoo would head a commission to be sent to France was denied and it was explained that the denial probably would apply to Mr. McAdoo's membership on any commission sent to Russia.

With reference to the coming of the British commission, there is no disposition anywhere to drive a bargain of any kind with Great Britain. No radical differences of opinion are expected between American and British conferees. The whole atmosphere of the Washington Government suggests a desire to reach agreements quickly.

Some officials expressed the opinion today that the British Commissioners would find this country better prepared for the part it would play in the war than was understood in England. It was said that the United States was ready for action, being in entire agreement with the necessary policies of the Entente Allies and that the more difficult problems would not relate in any manner to military, naval, or economic matters.

A dinner in honor of the commission, probably to be marked by speeches referring to the entrance of the United States into the world war, will be given by President Wilson soon after the arrival of the visitors in Washington.

Precautions have been adopted by the British and United States Governments to prevent any publicity being given as to the whereabouts of the commission until it actually reaches Washington, as it is believed that the Germans will make an extraordinary effort to sink the vessel upon which Mr. Balfour and his associates sailed. This belief is based on the fact, now declassified, that Channel liner Sussex, which was sunk in the English Channel on March 24, 1916, was attacked by a U-boat on the supposition that she was carrying the late Earl Kitchener, British Minister for War, from England to France.

The secrecy concerning the movements of the commission is to be extended to the rail journey from the port of arrival.

ARGENTINA WILL ASK GERMANY TO EXPLAIN

Immediate Answer, It Is Said, Will Be Required Concerning Sinking.

BUENOS AIRES, April 17.—The fact having been established that the Argentine sailing vessel Monte Protegido was sunk by a German submarine, the Argentine Government, it is stated on good authority, has decided to demand an immediate explanation from Germany.

The German Minister is said to have intimated to the Argentine Government the possibility of an assurance that in the future no Argentine vessel will be attacked by the Germans under certain conditions.

The German Minister has withdrawn his protest relative to the recent hostile manifestations in view of the fact, as he himself expressed it, that they were not due to Argentineans.

Supporters of the Allies and advocates of neutrality clashed last night during a street demonstration. Several persons were injured.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 17.—In replying to the Brazilian note announcing the breaking off of relations with Germany the Chilean Government today expressed to Brazil its sympathetic appreciation of the motives actuating that nation.

Chile called attention to the fact that she, as well as Brazil, had protested against the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany, and said that countries which had thus defined their concept of neutrality must henceforth be guided by facts, and not by sentimental considerations.

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FRENCH PIERCE NEW 11-MILE FRONT; 13,500 GERMANS TAKEN IN TWO DAYS; STRIKES AND WARNING WORDS IN BERLIN

HARDEN SPEAKS OUT PLAINLY

In Thinly Veiled Language Warns Germany of Defeat.

WHEN SHE SEES THE LIGHT

'What the Enemy Demands Too Loudly, but We in Secret Feel to be Necessity, Will Come.'

WARNING BY OTHER CRITICS

Reventlow and Persius Talk of Russia and America—The Peace Hunger of Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.—According to The Times this morning, Maximilian Harden is now preaching the doctrine that Germany's best hope of saving the situation is to hasten constitutional reforms. If she did that, he suggests that peace negotiations might begin this year by both sides abandoning their faith in the possibility of a military decision of the war.

In the current number of Die Zukunft he declares and enlarges on all these subjects and permits himself to make fun of the Kaiser's Easter rescript. He points out that there was no evidence whatever for the statement in the rescript that the Kaiser at the very beginning of the war ordered "preliminary work" to be done with a view to the reform of the Prussian franchise. He shows that the rescript contains absolutely nothing that is new, and he suggests the object of publication was to show that the Kaiser and the Chancellor, King of Prussia and Minister President, are as one, and that Bethmann Hollweg's wishes do not go beyond those of the most orthodox Prussian Ministers, like Herr von Loebell and Baron von Schoriemet.

But the most interesting parts of the articles are those in which Harden indicates that the general outlook, unless Germany can be saved by conversion to democracy, is as black as can be. He disposes first of the idea that Germany can profit from the Russian revolution, and says:

"The Russian today sees a goal, on reaching which he hopes to be compensated for all his suffering, and he knows that his ideal, which is now breaking into leaf, must return to darkness if the war brought him only loss. Consequently, we must reckon with the possibility that he will endure the war bravely and patiently."

Harden then says:

"Bagdad English, the advanced troops of the British and the Russians in contact on the frontier of Persia, wide areas of the soil of France once more in the possession of the republic, China's revolt from Germany, the success of the British at Arras, a new community with 100,000,000 Americans who desire for themselves neither land nor money nor even repayment of the cost of the war, and who, with their ideal solution work upon the nerves of all mankind, confident in the hope of Central America and South America—in these circumstances is it possible for any sober man who does not want to blush before our warriors to say in his madness that the results of these three months have wearied our enemies and set them whimpering for feeble peace?"

Harden indicates the effect upon French opinion of the German devastations in France by quoting the resolution of the French Senate and adding:

"Since April 1 this resolution has been posted on the walls of every French community. Every word burns with unquenchable wrath, and no peace bells can be heard from the Island Empire, which is surrounded by our submarines and mines, nor from the telegrams exchanged by the enemy commanders. What use would be a contradiction? Of how much less use would it be to raise hopes of peace which might be followed by disappointment and a dangerous weariness that must not be. Close the sacred circle and in the anxious time of waiting set your house in order."

Harden concludes on what The Times calls his highest democratic note:

"Our fate depends, not on bits of territory which European States can no longer take away from one another and can no longer hold to their own permanent advantage, but upon the acquisition of higher spiritual values. Elevate the conscience of mankind and light up the German house also! Then what the enemy demands too loudly, but what we in secret feel to be a necessity, will come to pass. The will of the people will be free and Germany will know for what the dearest children of her bosom are dying and suffering!"

ATTACKS OFFER TO RUSSIA.

Reventlow Calls It as Idiotic as the Mexican Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 17.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns in well-informed Dutch circles that a difference of opinion regarding the political and military situation and its possibilities exists in competent German circles. Further details are not available, but the violent attacks by Count von Reventlow on the German civil Government, especially Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, illustrated the strained situation.

Reventlow says the terms wherewith

Continued on Page 2.

126,000 Strike in Berlin; Munitions Makers Among Them; Trouble Thought to Be Over on Monday Now Renewed

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, April 17.—A message from Berlin says that 126,000 workers are now on strike in Berlin. The Tageblatt admits that a considerable number of these are munition workers.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.—According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, the National Tidende's Berlin correspondent says that some of the ammunition factories in Germany have been affected by the strike. Most of them, however, are being operated. Leaflets urging peace are being distributed at various places among the workmen. There have been no disorders.

Advices received in Amsterdam from Berlin and forwarded here say that work was resumed today in a majority of the factories which were idle yesterday.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 16, (via The Hague.)—It was freely predicted that Sunday would see great demonstrations on the part of the laboring element under the pretext of a protest against the diminished bread rations. Hundreds of thousands of people were out to enjoy the finest Spring day, but there was no sign of any intended disturbance anywhere. Various organizations for food distribution had succeeded during the week in convincing the labor committees that there were other kinds of food enough to last till next harvest if the bread rations had diminished, and the evidence produced sufficed to reassure the large labor organizations, who gave out word that no demonstrations must take place, and that everybody must remain at work Monday.

This message seems not to have reached the employes of a few suburban factories in the metal and wood line and certain factions of the Transport Union, who did not report for work or left off at noon. There was no strike, however, in the large munition factories, and the street cars, underground trains, and buses of Berlin ran as usual. In factories where strikes took place pamphlets agitating for an early peace were distributed, but their confused contents were sufficient proof that organized labor was not responsible for their publication.

During the morning and afternoon a few hundred workers, mostly boys and girls, hardly any men, marched through the principal streets and asked employes in business places to join them, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who followed the procession did not observe a single case in which this solicitation was successful. In a few isolated cases the police saw fit to bar the way against the demonstrators to the centre of the city, but there was no need of violence anywhere.

There were various meetings in the forenoon, the principal one being at Labor Hall or Gewerkschartshaus, where the presiding officers of the organizations reported on the disclosures of the authorities regarding the food situation and expressed their conviction that the Government would keep its promises.

In Charlottenburg a labor deputation called on the Lord Mayor, or Oberburgermeister, who received them in company of two Socialist Aldermen. The deputation simply stated the wishes of the laboring element regarding food distribution and left quite satisfied with the information accorded.

Later in the evening the strikers notified the factories that they would be at work tomorrow.

There was no strike at Spandau, nor, as far as is known, in any other German city.

BRITISH PREPARE FOR NEW ATTACK

Capture of Lens Only Minor Part of the Blow Now Being Planned.

ARMY WORKING BEHIND LINE

Roads Are Being Repaired with Great Rapidity, Despite Terrible Weather.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 17.—For the moment there seems to be inactivity along the British front because today there were no great advances to record and no sensational battles. It is only a false quietude which may deceive and disappoint the people at home, but does not hearten the enemy, who knows as well as any of us out here who see the terrific energy at work behind the British lines, that the great British war machine is closing in upon him, and that when the word is given, it will strike him at another vital point, and not before that time, he said.

To me there is something awful, like fate itself, in this deliberate unhurried war while we wait and prepare for the exact time of delivering another blow, which shall be smashing in effect and not merely theatrical in display, to get applause from the gallery, which is filled with the world's onlookers. So it is with Lens. The British Generals might be tempted to risk many fine lives against all those machine guns and redoubts which are concealed among the streets in order to satisfy the popular imagination, which is impatient to get this news. They are bigger men than that now. Lens will be in British hands as soon as they care to take it, and the enemy knows that, and is still burning and destroying while he is given time to stay.

But British strategy aims at something more than the entry into the ruins of this mining town. The enemy knows full well that the British captured documents to prove that he knows that the British menace is to smash through the switch lines of the Hindenburg line which they already have broken round about Arras. So that all his system of defense is pierced and his retreat made enormously unsafe. Meanwhile the enemy is working day and night to strengthen his Wotan switch line, which strikes down from Drocourt to Quesnt, where it joins the Siegfried line, and so on to the Albrecht line by Laon. Very strong in parts, it is patchy and weak in others, with shallow trenches or trenches just begun, and without dugouts or gun emplacements, showing that the time table of the German General Staff failed in reckoning with the speed of the British advance. But the Germans are amazingly quick workers, and, if given time, they will make the Wotan line formidable to assault. The British are working in order not to give them time, and are not idling.

Behind the lines it is like a world in movement, with tides of the swirling traffic of transport wagons and motor lories and horses and mules and guns. Always guns are moving, monster howitzers, long muzzle guns, and field batteries. In the battles of the Somme, the big guns did not have to be moved far during the first few weeks, because the ground was only gained by yards. We have gone so far and so quickly forward this year that the guns have to follow up hard, and it is hard following on roads that are broken down under the stress of six months of the most

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A GREAT VICTORY NEAR, PARIS SAYS

Battle on the Aisne Likely to Develop Into Another Marne.

GEN. MANGIN AS DIRECTOR

Man Who Recaptured Heights at Verdun Conducting the Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 17.—The big French offensive now in full swing between Soissons and Rheims and developing on a wider front is something for which informed circles in Paris have been waiting several days. It is something to which I have made several allusions in previous dispatches, but even now on account of good military reasons I cannot discuss it too freely.

In my cable dispatch, which appeared in THE TIMES on March 28, I referred to that first great retreat of the Germans to the Hindenburg line as being possibly the beginning of "the last great battle of the war." In view of information now in my possession, and also inasmuch as a progressive series of big attacks all are nowadays referred to as part of the same long drawn battle, I am far more optimistic today than on that day in March that that possibility to which I referred is correct.

In an interview which Marshal Joffre gave to the American correspondents last September he said: "The German Army will crack." Therefore, to use plainer words than my foregoing reference, I believe that today the German Army is cracking, and is cracking fast—at least, that portion of it on the western front. Today also it is easier for everybody to understand Nivelle's and Haig's tactics that are likely to make the crack spread very wide. To use another simile, time worn but best illustrative, last week the British Army landed a left hook that certainly staggered the already groggy "champion" and made him "cover" that portion of his anatomy as much as possible in order to avoid another blow in the same place. While in the process of that operation the French Army yesterday landed a right wallop that is today making him think of covering somewhere else. It was not a swinging right wallop that in itself would reach the solar plexus—it was not dealt exactly at the solar plexus—but it went home true with about the same force as the British blow a week ago, and it went just where it was meant to go.

Today, this very afternoon, the French right is swinging again—this time swinging low and far out—and there is a heaviness concealed in the glove that may mean a knockout very soon. Even before this dispatch reaches America there may be fresh news to show a new mark upon the Teuton's body over on his left side near the heart. And meanwhile the deadly British left is preparing to develop further consideration.

As a matter of fact, so optimistic is

Continued on Page 2.

IMPORTANT HEIGHTS TAKEN

Formidable Positions East of Rheims Captured in Bitter Struggle.

FRENCH HOLD GROUND WON

Beat Off Counterattacks Near Craonne and on Both Sides of Rheims.

BRITISH ALSO GO FORWARD

Make Progress Toward Le Catelet and Cambrai—A Lull in Lens District.

PARIS, April 17.—The French troops struck another blow today on a new line, the eleven-mile stretch of front east of Rheims from Prunay to Auberive. Over the entire front the German front line positions were captured while the support positions from Mt. Carnillet, southeast of Nauroy, to Vaudesincourt, a distance of about seven miles, a line of heights solidly organized, fell into the hands of the French. The extreme depth of the advance was about two miles. By the extension of the attack east of Rheims today the battle is now raging over a front of about 150 miles.

Prisoners taken today number 2,500 and with the 11,000 captured yesterday on the Aisne the grand total in two days' fighting is 13,500.

The French attack was delivered in violent rain and snow storms and the bad weather made the uphill fighting extremely difficult, but as General Nivelle reports tonight, "our troops proved themselves irresistible." The newly captured positions were immediately consolidated and it was only at Mt. Carnillet that the Germans attempted a counterattack. This attempt was speedily broken up by the French fire.

At Auberive, the extreme easterly point of the advance, the French found a strongly fortified position, the German line running in a salient around the village. The French, however, were not to be denied, and they swept clear over the position, occupying the village. It was Auberive which served as the western pivot of the great French drive in Champagne in 1915.

Rheims Now in a Salient.

The French advance on both sides of Rheims leaves the city in a salient which is likely to prove very dangerous to the Germans. Northwest of the city, where the French have taken the enemy's second-line positions, there are no great natural barriers in their way, so that a further advance in this region would automatically force the enemy out of his strong positions in the Rheims forts, from which he has bombarded the cathedral city at will.

Further details regarding the great attack yesterday on the front from Soissons to Rheims show that the Germans had brought up nineteen divisions or about 400,000 men in preparation for the offensive. The magnitude of General Nivelle's victory, therefore, is the more marked. On the high plateau north of the Aisne the French have reached the crest of the ridge west of Craonne. Here the Germans launched two counterattacks today in considerable force, but they broke down under a withering fire. The plateau is seamed with valleys, and the French advanced up these depressions, exposed to a heavy fire from all sides. They took advantage, however, of every bit of cover and an exceedingly heavy artillery barrage was thrown ahead of them. This kept down their losses while at the same time inflicting great damage on the defenders, as prisoners testify.

The battle opened on the left of the line at 8 o'clock in the morning, where the French went forward in an irresistible wave.

The struggle was hottest east of Loivre, as well as in the whole sector of Berry-au-Bac and to the east of Craonnelle, but the French heavy shells were too much for the Germans, and before noon the whole first line was won. On the right the action began a little later in the morning. The French met with a very determined resistance and the fighting was terrible. The losses of the Germans, all told, are said to be in the neighborhood of 100,000. In capturing Loivre they have drawn nearer to Bermericourt and have gone far beyond the famous position which they lost in the first weeks of the war and failed to win back at the battle of the Marne.

Advance of Two and One-Half Miles.

The French advance averages in depth from two to two and a half miles beyond the German first position, which is composed of lines of five and six trenches, one behind another.

It is worthy of note that the War Office's report tonight gives credit to the Russian contingent for its defense of the new positions in front of Courcy, on the Aisne-Marne Canal. This is the first big attack in which the Russians have taken part since they came to France more than a year ago.

The text of the statement issued this evening reads:

We enlarged our action today east of Rheims and attacked the German lines between Prunay and the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet.

Notwithstanding violent gusts of rain and snow our troops proved themselves irresistible. They carried on a front of fifteen kilometers, (nine and a third miles,) despite the resistance of the enemy, all the first German position south of Moronvilliers.

Pushing beyond this position our troops brilliantly carried on a front of eleven kilometers (about seven miles) a line of heights solidly organized from Mont Carnillet as far east as Vaudesincourt.

Further to the east a spirited action enabled us to capture the village of Auberive and a powerfully fortified salient formed by the German line around the village on a front of three kilometers.

Counterattacks by the enemy in the direction of Mont Carnillet were broken down by our fire. The number of prisoners taken by us on this part of the front exceeded 2,300.

About 3:30 o'clock this afternoon a strong enemy counterattack in the region of Hurtebise Farm (west of Craonne) was repulsed. Another violent attempt in the sector of Courcy, occupied by the Russian troops, likewise failed.

According to latest reports our troops in the battle of April 16 between Soissons and Rheims, overthrew very important German forces. In expectation of our attack the enemy had brought in nineteen divisions, (380,000 men.) According to the declarations of prisoners they had received the formal order to hold, cost what it may, the first position, which had been reinforced as to depth.

The losses suffered by the Germans were considerable, not only in the course of the battle, but on the preceding days. On the eve of the attack an enemy division while engaged in going to the relief of the sector of a neighboring division lost under the violence of our artillery fire the greater part of its effectives.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us yesterday between Soissons and Rheims has reached a total of 11,000.

The statement issued this afternoon follows:

North and south of the Oise there was intermittent artillery fighting. Our patrols brought back prisoners.

Between Soissons and Rheims our troops are organizing the positions captured. In the region of Allies a strong German counterattack on our new lines was broken up by our artillery and machine-gun fire, which inflicted severe losses on the enmy. Other German counterattacks in the sector of Courcy also were broken up. The weather continues to be very bad over the whole front.

In Champagne the night was marked by more active artillery fighting west of Auberive. Everywhere else the night was calm.

In the period between April 10 and 15 our pilots accomplished numerous exploits. Captain Lecourt, Captain Grandmaison, sub-Lieutenant Languedoc, and Sergeant Rousseau brought down each his fifth German machine. Lieutenant Pinsart accounted for three enemy airplanes, bringing up to eight the number to the credit of this officer. Adjutant Vitalla destroyed his seventh adversary, Lieutenant Deullin his thirteenth, and Captain Guynemer scored his thirty-sixth victory.

GERMANS TRAPPED IN AISNE QUARRIES

Irresistible French Advance Cut Them Off, Taking Thousands of Prisoners.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Monday Night, April 16.—Not only did the French army get astride and partly around the so-called Hindenburg line today, but in doing so they captured many thousands of German prisoners. After one of the most intensive artillery bombardments of the war the French today advanced along another twenty-five miles of the front. Shells were poured daily into the German positions, and this morning, from north of Soissons to just west of Rheims, the French infantry started the work for which they had been patiently waiting.

The Germans opposed the advance with their utmost power, bringing into play thousands of cannon and machine guns, which had been emplaced in the most advantageous positions. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry and skill of the French, whose ardor was strengthened by the sight of the desolation through which they passed.

The correspondent of The Associated Press watched one phase of the battle from a prominent position on the new French advance. The brigade with which he was stationed was composed of troops who had won the highest fame in pushing back the Germans around Verdun. Now, as then, it was under the command of a Colonel, who proudly informed the correspondent that he had fought beside both Americans and British in the boxer uprising. Part of the brigade's task today was the capture of a position forming one of the most difficult problems along the line owing to its being undermined for its whole length and breadth by deeply tunneled quarries, whose galleries were immune to artillery and bristling with machine guns.

There was no hesitation among the French soldiers when the order to advance was given, but they did not throw their lives away. There was no hurry; every movement was executed as though on parade. Advantage was taken of every inch of cover, and thus the infantrymen were able to approach up the sloping ground until within striking distance of the numerous entrances to the tunnels. They then encircled the whole plateau, and left sufficient men around to prevent the garrison's retreat or its communication with the main body of the Germans. Its fate was then sealed.

Meanwhile the bulk of the French troops continued their advance, both here and on other parts of the line. Telephonic reports from various sectors told of the successes, sometimes big, sometimes small, of the different corps engaged. Everywhere behind the advancing French, batches of German prisoners were to be seen on their way to captivity. Before evening more than 10,000 had been counted, and others were arriving. Some of the prisoners told of exceedingly severe losses, their companies being reduced in several cases from 250 to 80 men or thereabout. All seemed pleased over their capture, some of them saying that there would be many desertions except for the constant vigilance of their superiors, as most of them were tired of the war.

ALLIES NOW FIGHTING ON 100-MILE FRONT

Great Attack on the Aisne Preceded by Bombardment Hitherto Thought Impossible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRENCH FRONT ABOVE THE AISNE, Monday, April 16.—Rather more than 25 miles have been added to the field of recoil of the Allies, which now extends over 100 miles. That is the most momentous thing about the new battle, a sector of which I have been watching since last night's storm clouds fell away behind the mountains.

The artillery preparation has been upon a prodigious scale. Between Friday afternoon and 6 o'clock this morning big quantities of shells were thrown into the enemy's lines along the Aisne heights. At night time, thirty miles away, the cannonade sounded like a number of muffled typewriters working continuously in the next room. When I passed through Soissons by the first glimmer of the cold gray dawn this morning it swelled to a nearly unbroken roll of thunder. On the front itself it was as though a score of invisible goods trains were being raced by insane drivers to and fro, smashing through piles of wooden boxes every few yards of their passage.

When the infantry began to go forward the storm somewhat subsided, except at points where the barrage fire had to be maintained or a portion of the field submitted to a special hammering. Never, however, was the preponderant part played by big guns in modern battle been so evident as it is today. The enemy must have lost very heavily before the infantry came into action and there was today pitiful evidence even in the case of Germans so lightly wounded that they could walk to the rear, of the nerve-shattering effect of this sustained gunfire. The German prisoners show it to be as real as any wounds.

The ground chosen for today's attacks was one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important parts of the western front. This would evidently be defended with the utmost obstinacy unless we were to suppose the Hinderburg line was nothing but imposture. On the right the ground is of the same character with an edge of lowland added which runs north from near Rheims to the edge of Laon and the mountains of Craonne.

The marked progress made in this last sector, and especially near Juvincourt, is most promising. These hills defied the British and French armies in succession since the battle of the Marne. They rise along the famous road called Chemin des Dames to 630 feet, which is an ascent of nearly 600 feet in six miles from the Aisne Valley. The elevation is not serious, as there are good roads.

The things that make the plateau an almost ideal defensive position are its numerous and sharply cut valleys, and its base of solid limestone, with guns easily hidden in a hundred wooded bottoms and its stone-built villages and hillside caverns, are so many first-class modern fortresses.

BERLIN ADMITS WITHDRAWAL.

"Our Object to Spare Lives of Our Forces," Says German Report.

BERLIN, April 17, (via London.)—One of the greatest battles of the war is in progress on the Aisne, according to the announcement of the War Office today. The official statement says that huge French forces were thrown into the attack, which extended from Soupir on the Aisne to Betheny, north of Rheims. The battle swayed backward and forward over trenches which had been leveled by the artillery fire, but the French failed to break through. Extremely heavy losses, it is said, were inflicted on the enemy, who also lost more than 2,100 prisoners.

The fighting extended this morning to the Champagne district, where there was "bitter fighting throughout the day on both sides of Auberive.

The text of the staement follows:

One of the greatest battles of the mighty was, and, therefore, also in the history of the world, is in progress on the Aisne.

Since April 6 preparatory fire by the artillery and mine-throwers had continued uninterruptedly. By this fire, which was unprecedented in duration, volume and intensity, the French endeavored to render our positions ripe for assault, put our batteries out of action, and exhaust our troops.

Early yesterday morning the French, on a front forty kilometers wide, launched, with the object of breaking through, a deep column attack from Soupir on the Aisne to Betheny, north of Rheims, with the huge weight of strong infantry forces fed by reserves which had been brought up in the rear.

During the afternoon the French threw fresh masses into the fray and carried out lateral attacks against our front between the Oise and Condé-sur-Aisne. The artillery fight, which was continued today, leveled the positions and produced wide, deep craters, rendering an obstinate defense no longer possible.

The fighting is no longer against a line, but over quite a deep and irregular fortified zone. The battle swayed backward and forward around the foremost positions ou robject being, even if war material were spent, to spare the lives of our forces and inflict heavy, sanguinary losses upon the enemy and thus decisively weaken him. This was achieved, thanks to splendid leadership and the heroic bravery of our troops.

The great French attempt to break through yesterday, the object of which was far-reaching, failed. The sanguinary losses of the enemy were very heavy, and more than 2,100 prisoners remained in our hands. Where the enemy at a few places penetrated into our lines the fighting still continues and fresh enemy attacks are expected.

In Champagne this morning fighting between Prunay and Auberive has developed, the battle line therebq extending from the Oise into the Champagne.

The troops look forward with entire confidence to the coming heavy fighting.

A supplementary statement, issued this evening, follows:

After failure with aevy losses of the French attempt to break through our lines they have not renewed their attacks on the Aisne.

In Champagne bitter fighting proceeded throughout the day on both sides of Auberive.

CANADIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION.

Performed Daring Deeds During German Retreat, Ottawa Reports.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Successes by Canada's cavalry in recent fighting at the front are described in an unofficial dispatch received here today from Canadian Headquarters in France.

During the enemy's recent withdrawal, the dispatch recounts, Canadian horsemen were used to keep the retiring infantry on the move, accomplishing this with such success that within four days six villages were captured, including three which were well organized. This advance was made ahead of the Entente infantry on a twelve-mile front to a depth of six and a half miles.

"This cavalry dash into the enemy's lines," the dispatch reads, "was one of the first operations of the sort on the western front since the Marne campaign, and it furnished many incidents that, but for the great events taking place elsewhere, would have afforded much material for descriptive writers.

"The most dramatic of all is the case of a young Lieutenant who, while leading his troops to the attack on one of the villages the Canadians captured, came upon a trench protected by three strands of wire and occupied by twenty Germans who had a machine gun. The Lieutenant jumped from his horse and ran straight for the machine gun, clearing the wire. In the best cross-country running form he sprang at the machine-gunner and captured the gun. He found out afterward that the unexpected appearance of a body of horsemen had made the gunner nervous and prevented him from getting into action before being shot down. A second's hesitation on the part of the horseman would have meant many casualties to the men of his troop."

Another dispatch from Canadian Headquarters says that "the enemy resistance east of the Vimy Ridge has stiffened." The message says the Germans seem to be "burning everything of value" in Lens, and points out that while the mines in the Lens district may be wrecked "the coal remains and new shafts will be sunk."

"Everybody on this front has been greatly encouraged by the good news from the south of Arras," the cablegram adds.

Of 4,000 Germans captured in the battle of Vimy, the dispatch declared, more than 800 required medical attention, and the theory is advanced that this large percentage of wounded indicates that the Entente bombardment "produced a panic among the German infantry" who garrisoned the sector.

Although no official figures are available, it is understood that officers' casualties already received dating back to April 8 number more than 400. These include 300 Lieutenants wounded. Most of these casualties occurred in the first three days of the Canadian drive.

Today's casualty list includes the following Americans:

Wounded: V. Robichaud, Athol, Mass.; R. McMath, Detroit, Mich.; A. Winchester, Cleveland, Ohio; Lieutenant A. H. Pannill, Chatham, Va.; Lance Corporal W. W. Samson, Philadelphia.

Died of wounds: Lieutenant T. Bechreft, Rose City, Mich.

Ill and wounded: W. Burrows, Chicago; C. S. Evans, Soda Springs, Iowa.

Missing: Lieutenant W. F. Bynum, Richmond, Va.

BRITISH PREPARE FOR NEW ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

villainous fire and vile weather, over battlefields that are worse than mountains to pass because of the countless shell craters, filled with water which have turned all this ground to the squash of a bog.

There is an army of men on the roads repairing them into something like soundness, filling up the vast mine craters exploded by the enemy on his retreat, and making brand new roads across the desolate swamps. I salute these road menders as the most gallant men and especially pioneers, who never rest from the job which is always at hand, and not always safe.

The enemy is fighting stubbornly and bravely to avert the disaster which may be coming to him, but his General Staff, in spite of its great skill and science, is chilled and scared, I am sure, by the doubts of its own men—not the doubts of their courage, but of their faith in necessity of the final sacrifice. In the German army now fighting against the British are thousands of men who think they are doomed to death because of the ambitious bloodlust of the war lords, who fight not only without hope of victory, but conscience-stricken because of all the evil they have done and have been forced to do in France. It is putting a coward into the conscience of the German soldiers so that they are troubled and afraid.

Here is an extract from a German soldier's letter, found on a man captured a few days ago. What he writes there other men have written, and it is a revelation of tragic-tortured hours.

"To give you a picture of our situation I will go back in my mind a few days to Trescault. It is 8 P. M. Our company has just returned from trench digging. A beautiful scene is presented to our eyes. A little later there suddenly arises flames and Trescault is doomed to destruction. Everywhere explosions are heard and the terrific heat reaches us. Then we, too, are seized with the madness of destruction and set fire to everything. All Trescault is in flames and a marvelous spectacle, one which I shall never forget, meets the eye.

"On a little hill stands a wonderful castle, spared by us till the last moment because we are quartered there. But castle must go, too, and quickly the flames envelop it. Where before were peaceful people and a flourishing village is now a heap of ruins. Far indeed did the destructive fury of the 280th extend, and we can scarcely be looked upon as soldiers. When we are up at the front it is as if we were the greatest criminals. Thus it is we do our work of destruction in France. Picture to yourself how we live now, not like men, but like beasts. Far and wide there are no trenches, only bare fields and stumps of trees growing where once man plowed his field and worked for wife and child. That is our retirement and our part in it. My mind cannot dispel the thought that I shall not return."

Men who are haunted by thoughts like that, melancholy thoughts, do not fight with any conviction of victory nor with faith in the justice of their cause. Among the thousands of prisoners taken by the British there is, I think, only one hope—that the war will end soon and relieve them of its curse.

I must write a few words about the enemy's counterattacks at Monchy le Preux. I have already described how the British cavalry swept into this village above the Cambrai road and how Monchy was held by types of English battalions. They had to endure great gunfire and had to hold the ridge upon which Monchy stands against several strong counterattacks ordered by the German staff who were desperate to retake this dominating ground on the way to Cambrai. From two woods on the opposite and lower ridge, divided from Monchy by a gully swept by German machine gun fire, the enemy's troops debouched and advanced upon the British line on April 14. The first two attacks were shattered by British gunfire before getting near the British, and another attack approaching from the south was stopped dead within 150 yards of the line by the rifle fire of the British infantry, who showed great nerve and courage.

Only broken remnants of the German battalions escaped, but the German staff, working far back at the end of the telephone wires, said: "Attack again!" So more men had advanced behind an intense barrage and this time broke through a section of the British line opposite Monchy. Village on the lower slope of the ridge. For a brief time it was bad for the British, but it was worse for the enemy. For one Briton killed or wounded two Germans fell. Some overseas troops were among the English troops and they held off the brunt of this attack with a valor which is praised as most splendid by all officers who saw their risk and their resistance. They fought with individual judgment and small parties of them engaged in hand-to-hand fights with great skill in this open warfare, although it was new to them. One officer with a small group of comrades worked his way into a straight ditch filled with Germans and enfiladed them in a most deadly way by rifle fire. The ditch became an open grave choked with bodies. The officer himself shot forty men. It was a horrible little massacre, but it saved the lives of many British lads who otherwise would have suffered the same fate, for in this war now men must kill or be killed.

The enemy's losses round Monchy le Preux are estimated to be at least 4,000 since those vain counterattacks which gained no ground, and before that there were many German bodies lying over the fields thereabouts.

BRITISH GO FORWARD DESPITE RAINSTORMS

Capture Strongly Fortified Position West of Le Catelet and Near Havrincourt Wood.

LONDON, April 17.—High winds and rainstorms continue on the British front in France, considerably hampering the operations of the troops. Between St. Quentin and the Bapaume-Cambrai road, however, General Haig's men are pushing slowly forward. West of Le Catelet the British during the night captured Le Tombois Farm on the road from Lempire to Vendhuille and gained ground along the spur northeast of Epehy station. Further to the north the British made additional progress in the operation of encircling the Havrincourt Wood.

The early report from General Haig says:

In the neighborhood of Epehy we captured during the night Le Tombois Farm, on the Lempire-Vendhuille road, and gained ground along the spur northeast of Epehy station. We took a few prisoners.

The weather continues stormy, with high winds and squalls of rain.

The evening's official report reads as follows:

In the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood we made further progress today north of Gouzeaucourt.

Encounters occurred throughout the day west and northwest of Lens, where we continue to press the enemy. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops were unsuccessful.

In spite of the exceedingly unfavorable weather much useful work was carried out by our airplanes yesterday. Three German machines were driven down, damaged in the air fighting, but in most cases the enemy avoided combat. Five of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, commenting on the "present-day extravagant exaggerations in the German official communications, compared with the fairly accurate official statements when the Germans suppose they are winning," says:

"Their claim to the capture of twenty-two guns at Lagnicourt Sunday was quite erroneous. They did succeed in reaching a number of British guns and began placing dynamite charges in the breeches with a view to destroying them. But so swift was the British counterattack that only four 18-pounder field guns and one light howitzer were disabled.

"The British artillerymen returned to their guns and showered retribution on the Germans, driving them back upon their wire, where the British infantry mowed them down. Not a single weapon was removed from the spot where it stood before the German attack was launched."

GERMAN DESTRUCTION DUE TO PREPARED PLAN

French Commission Reports on Deeds Done to "Inspire Terror and Create Desperation."

PARIS, April 17.—A Government commission which was appointed to investigate German atrocities has just completed its inquiry in the evacuated regions north and south and prepared a report which will appear in the official journal tomorrow. The commission, which is headed by Georges Payelle, President of the Superior Court, has traversed a portion of the regions of the Oise, Aisne, and Somme.

"Everything in this spectacle of devastation ethics we have had before our eyes discloses a method of such implacable and striking uniformity that it is impossible not to see in it the execution of a rigorously prepared plan," says the commission in the opening of its report. "All this was done at the same time with the same ferocity in order to bring about misery, inspire terror, and create desperation."

The report then recounts atrocities committed by the Germans when they entered some of the villages in August, 1914, and which are now made public for the first time. At Noyon, it says, one of the residents—M. Devaux, selected as a hostage, was shot by a soldier as he was about to look for a handkerchief. The same day—Aug. 30—M. Moreau, a janitor, was killed and wounded. Some time afterward Mme. Delbeca was shot and killed by a soldier to whom she had refused to give wine.

At the beginning of October, the report affirms, inhabitants of Verpillière were arrested on the pretext that they were communicating with the French Army. They were taken before a court-martial at Avricourt and after an inquiry twelve of them were marked on the right cheek with a blue cross.

"We have not yet been informed of the fate of these prisoners," says the report. "We only know that M. Poizeau, aged 47, and M. Vasset, aged 78, were brought back to Verpillière."

Sister Romuald, superior of the Noyon Hospital, was told by an officer that the French people did not want peace, and that the Germans had orders to make war on civilians. At Guiscard, says the report, a German sub-officer said:

"German peace offer having been repulsed, the war now enters another phase. Hereafter we shall respect nothing."

"Among persons compelled to leave their homes," he report continues, "were paralytics and persons who were on their death beds. Mme. Depres, owner of the Gibercourt Château, who was suffering from heart disease, was forced to leave her bed, and died twelve days afterward. Another woman who was ill was notified that her husband would be taken as a hostage. She herself was brought to Noyon. On the way, in a fit of desperation, she threw herself and her child under the wheels of a passing automobile. At Sempigny the Germans destroyed everything they could not carry away. It was as if a horde of insane persons had passed that way."

MANY AMERICANS AT VIMY.

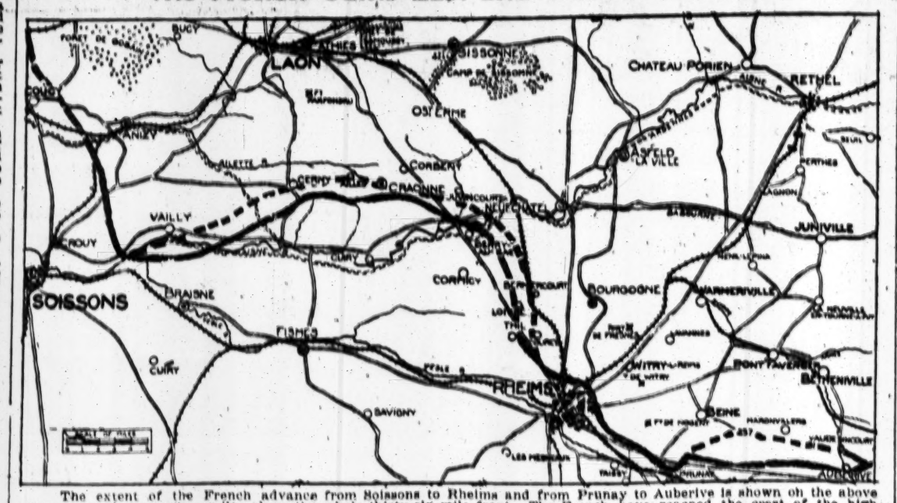
One, Although Wounded, Wants to Go to Patriotic Service Friday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.—The Daily Express says that numbers of Americans were among the Canadians who took Vimy Ridge, and some returned to London wounded. One of them wrote from the hospital to ask for tickets for himself and other Americans for Friday's American service at St. Paul's. His message to the committee was:

"We are just in from this last big battle of Vimy Ridge, where many Americans were in the front line. The word, 'Over the top, boys,' was given at 5:30 A. M., Monday, the 9th inst. Trusting you will grant us the favor of seats in St. Paul's, &c."

The French Gains East and West of Rheims.



The extent of the French advance from Soissons to Rheims and from Prunay to Auberive is shown on the above map, averaging over two miles along the whole thirty-six mile front. The French have reached the crest of the high plateau north of the Aisne, as well as the important heights east of Rheims.

VOTE SIX MONTHS' LIFE TO PARLIAMENT

Commons Pass on Second Reading the Measure to Obviate a General Election.

NATIONALISTS OPPOSE IT

Dillon Attacks the Government for Alienating Irish Confidence in English Fair Play.

LONDON, April 17.—All possibility of the country being disturbed in the near future by a general election was removed tonight, when by a vote of 286 to 52 the House of Commons passed on second reading the bill for the extension of the life of the Parliament from April 30 until November. The Nationalists, whose chief spokesman was John Dillon, were the chief opponents of the bill, on the ground that no solution of home rule for Ireland had yet been announced.

Andrew Bonar Law, in concluding the debate on behalf of the Government, admitted that a solution of the home rule problem would be a great advantage in the prosecution of the war. The Government, therefore, was most anxious, he said, for a settlement, and was hopeful that the spirit the war had produced in Ulster would create an atmosphere favorable to a settlement now instead of one deferred until after the war. Premier Lloyd George's statement on the Government's intentions, Mr. Bonar Law said, had been postponed until next week. He asserted that there never had been a time when there was so much good will existing on this question, and that it was needless to despair of arriving at a solution.

In his speech moving the second reading of the bill, Mr. Bonar Law said that the British troops were engaged in the greatest operation since the beginning of the war, and were meeting with success which exceeded his expectations. It would be highly disadvantageous, he said, if the country should be plunged into the turmoil of an election, with the possibility of a division, which would certainly divert the energies of the nation from the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Dillon, moving in behalf of the Irish Nationalists the rejection of the bill, said the Nationalists would vote against the measure at every stage. The present Government, he said, appeared to be no nearer a solution of the Irish question than ever, and was continuing a state of things in which the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons could rightly be taunted with the fact that it could not speak for Ireland.

At the root of the terrible situation in Ireland today, Mr. Dillon said, was the fact that the Nationalist Party's work, extending over thirty-five years of instilling into the minds of the Irish people the belief that, whatever had been their treatment in the past, there was a sense of justice and fair play in England, if it could only be reached, had been undone by the repeated disappointments and breaches of faith and the contempt with which the advice of the Nationalists regarding the conduct of recruiting in Ireland and the whole campaign in favor of the war had been treated.

"Although for thirty-five years," he said, "the Nationalists have been subjected in Ireland and in America to vigorous reproaches, abuse, and vilification by their own people, they have succeeded in converting twenty-nine out of every thirty people to their view. The Government now is converting them back by tens of thousands to the old view and undoing to a very large extent the life work of the Nationalists and at the same time increasing the power of the republican party in Ireland."

Mr. Dillon urged the Government in any settlement it proposed not to present again any mutilated measure. It must produce, he said, some solution that would strike at the imagination of the Irish people.

One of the first acts of the Government at this session will be to offer in both houses resolutions welcoming the entry of America into the war. These will be moved on Wednesday by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons and by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords. It is expected that former Premier Asquith will second the resolution in the Commons.

NEW ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, April 17.—A mob attacked 270 German houses tonight, tore down German flags and smashed windows.

Afterward caricatures of the German Emperor were nailed to the walls.

REVENTLOW HITS OFFER TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

the German Government officially supported the peace offer to Russia were nearly as idiotic as Zimmermann's attempts to stir up trouble in Mexico and Japan. Reventlow reproaches the apologetic tone used toward Russia regarding the recent advance on the Stokhod. "Russia is our enemy—does we say it now?" He adds: "If it is intended to abandon all our war aims in the east it would have been better to court-martial the German General responsible for the 'strategic necessity' on the Stokhod and send the specialist representatives to the Hindenburg staff."

Captain Persius in the Tageblatt points out that it is the greatest mistake to under-estimate the power of the American Navy, as numerous naval critics have recently done. He calls the American dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts the finest specimens of their class, and says that there is no likelihood of a shortage of men, and that the American ships are famous for their gunnery. Moreover, it will be wise to reckon, that the British and American Admiralties will not find any difficulties in arranging close co-operation.

The American navy is admittedly weak in light cruisers and Captain Persius is doubtful whether the submarine chasers will prove as effective as the Americans hope, but he warns his country that American ingenuity is likely to prove an awkward factor and advises them to face the fact that the existence of the American marine, plus the seized German vessels, considerably alter the situation.

Although Capt. Perius's statements are true in appearance and form the article, probably has political importance. The sort of article against which he writes is a statement by Professor Wygodinski, who makes an effort to cheer up his countrymen's spirit by assuring them that America is about to starve.

AUSTRIA IS HUNGRY FOR A QUICK PEACE

Would Hail Any Settlement That Would Leave Empire Intact, Says Observer.

BERNE, Monday, April 16, (via Paris, April 17.)—Peace and Spring weather are what the Austrian and Hungarian people most desire. During a long stay in Vienna, whence The Associated Press correspondent has just come, there was observed every indication that the Government and the people were willing to accept any peace proposal leaving Austro-Hungarian territory intact and making no claims for war indemnity. By the same token, there appears to be no doubt that the monarchy will continue fighting unless these minimum conditions are met. While the public is extremely weary of the war, its mind is made up to persist in the struggle to the end rather than accept humiliating terms.

The demands made on Austria-Hungary's economic resources and human reservoir by the war are beginning to reach the limit of bearableness, and the severe Winter, whose after effects are still felt, tended to increase the great burden borne by the population. The sowing of crops is about three weeks behind, which causes considerable anxiety, notwithstanding the fact that the Winter crops are reported as in good condition. Spring weather is awaited eagerly for the planting of potatoes and other Summer crops.

The lateness of the season has been the cause of deferring the calling to the colors of recent levies of recruits, who will start training May 15 instead of April 15.

Vienna and other large cities continue to struggle with food problems, which are due very largely to the extremely poor condition of transport. The long war has caused a general depreciation of railroad tracks and rolling stock. Another factor in the food shortage in the cities is the shortsighted system of regulations, leaving comparative plenty in many rural districts, while the thickly peopled industrial sections are in want. Although food prices in Vienna are three times those of peace times, it is still possible to procure supplies in far-off districts almost as cheaply and easily as in times of peace. The Government regulations have been far from successful in many respects, although thus far they have served to keep in reserve supplies which ultimately will be available. In the meantime, however, the public is paying a terrific price for this system in the form of a profiteering spread by unscrupulous middlemen, whom the Government in most cases has been unable to reach, owing to the fact that they have powerful Vienna banks behind them.

The recent conviction of the President of the Allgemeine Verkehrsbank of Vienna to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 crowns ($4,000) had a salutary effect, however, and other similar cases are now pending before the courts.

The efforts of the Government to punish those who have driven up food prices have resulted in a demand for investigation of the affairs of the aristocratic landed class, which is charged with having availed itself of opportunities created by the war to profit financially. Some of the charges appear to be well founded. The correspondent understands that Emperor Charles is taking a personal interest in this affair.

The young Emperor is indefatigable in his labors in connection with the civil administration. He has demonstrated recently that, in addition to eagerness for work, he has an unusual amount of courage, as was shown several days ago when he summarily adjourned the Hungarian Parliament owing to the obstreperous tactics of the Opposition. The charge was made by the Opposition that the monarchy was actuated by the selfish motive of desiring to obtain control of the Hungarian political situation at all costs.

Emperor Charles also takes the greatest interest in agriculture, and realizes, it is said, that not the soil or weather conditions are responsible for the short crops, but lack of labor. Two years of farming by old men, women, and children has shown that labor is the greatest factor in agriculture, and the Emperor is now insisting that machinery be used wherever possible.

BERLIN, Monday, April 16, (via London, April 17.)—Emperor Charles of Austria is quoted by Björn Björnson as saying in an interview at Laxenburg, near Vienna:

"I believe I know war better than most of the men who are at the head of the enemy powers today. I know not only the financial and economic effects of war, but I know also what it means to die in the trenches. I have lived a long time in the field and have seen men fall and die at my feet. Therefore I know also, maybe better than any other Emperor or King, what peace means."

SAYS PENFIELD OFFERED PEACE PLAN TO AUSTRIA

Berlin Told of Alleged Proposal to Give Bavaria and Silesia to Her Ally.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—The Budapest correspondent of the Berlin Tageszeitung says he is "reliably informed" that Frederic C. Penfield, former American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, before his departure from Vienna made definite proposals for the separation of Austria-Hungary from Germany and the conclusion of an agreement with the Entente. The basis of this agreement, the correspondent says, was the cession by Austria-Hungary of part of Galicia, the Trentino, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, as an offset against which it would receive Bavaria and Silesia after Germany's defeat.

This proposal was given in such a form, says the correspondent, that Mr. Penfield realized the uselessness of prolonging his stay in Vienna.

SURE RUSSIANS WILL STICK.

Italians Look for Failure of Teuton Efforts for Separate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 17.—The general opinion in political circles here is that the Austro-German attempts to induce Russia to agree to a separate peace will only result in new proof of the weakness of the Central Powers, as all reports from Petrograd agree that no party there dreams of betraying the Allies or of undertaking negotiations without their consent. Assurances to this effect have been received by Italian Socialists from their Russian comrades.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonino, discussing the situation today said:

"It is strange that the Central Empires do not understand that the Russian revolutionary masses are more dangerous to their existence than the Anglo-French military forces."

AGAINST SEPARATE PEACE.

Russian Extremists Who Favor It Opposed by All Other Elements.

Russian Socialists, revolutionary leaders returning from exile in Siberia, workingmen's representatives, and soldiers have just joined forces at a convention in Petrograd and decided to support the new Government and continue the war against Germany, according to cable messages received from Petrograd yesterday by The Jewish Daily Forward, a paper published in Hebrew in this city. The messages, from The Forward's correspondent in Petrograd, Samuel Charney, a Russian, announce that the union of these elements leaves the extremist Socialists who favored an immediate and separate peace hopelessly in the minority.

SAYS GERMANS WANT REFORM.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German people and the Imperial Government desire peace.

"The people and the Government, the newspaper adds, "also desire reformation in internal German conditions, but we will not permit outsiders to confuse the two questions in order to make democratization of our State the price of our attaining peace. We reject such interference in our affairs."

RELIEF SHIPS IMMUNE AGAIN

LONDON, April 17.—The arrival of eight loaded relief ships at Rotterdam between April 6 and 15, following the recent torpedoing of four commission steamers, indicates, according to the Directors at the London office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that the Germans have ceased sinking immune relief ships, and leads to the belief that these vessels now will suffer only the ordinary perils of wartime navigation.

The ships reaching Rotterdam carried 17,500 tons of wheat and 9,800 tons of general cargo, including bacon, lard, corned beef, peas, beans, and milk.

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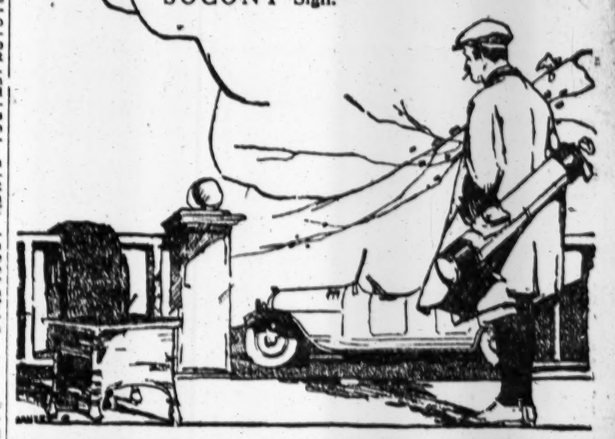

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A GREAT VICTORY NEAR, PARIS SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

the feeling here over "the situation on land" that a high official said to me today:

"We hope very much to see the Stars and Stripes flying beside the Tricolor on our battle front. It is quite possible that there won't be time for it to arrive. It is quite certain that we have now got the Germans going, and they are going beyond the Rhine."

According to the latest news, the French artillery now dominates all the heights about Rheims, so that the lone martyrdom of that city, due to the bombardment of revenge, is about over. All reports show that as the Germans are thrust back they are killing, destroying, and pillaging everything.

Military critics generally regard the present offensive as a logical sequence of the battle of the Marne which insufficient material preparation obliged the Allies to postpone for two and a half years. It is doubtless the greatest battle fought since the Marne, for it must be remembered that the Verdun battlefront before it was reduced comprised fifteen kilometers and that in the Somme battle the French and British divided between them a sector of twenty kilometers, whereas today the French alone are attacking already on a forty-kilometer front.

The object of the Allies is not so much to occupy certain positions as to force the enemy to give battle and bring up his reserves. This object is already being accomplished, for the Germans are now throwing all the weight possible into the fray. It is also noteworthy that the German communiqué this morning, announcing the capture of 10,000 prisoners and large material, is couched in restrained terms, indicating that this is only a beginning. It is also a fact that the French attack was no surprise to the Germans, who were expecting it the last few days and therefore were able to make all preparation. Unrelenting bad weather is largely to blame for this, but at the same time it proves how terrific the French onslaught has been.

The sector attacked, between Rheims and Soissons has remained almost unchanged since the belligerent armies took to trench warfare. The German forces holding this part of the line have been nicknamed by their compatriots "Das Schlafende Heer"—the sleeping army. The man who awakened this sleeping host to the cruel realities of defeat by the thunder of his guns is the same whose heavy artillery shattered the German attacks on Verdun. General Mangin, seconded by General Hazel. Together with these names that of General Micheler, commanding this sector, who organized the attack, will rank among those great leaders who are destined to win the great fight. It must not, however, be expected the Allies will go forward with leaps and bounds, for there are still many formidable positions to be taken, notably that of Craonne Heights, as formidable in its way as Vimy Ridge, and here the Prussian guard are sure to put up a strong fight to maintain—unless it be to retrieve—their reputation. Nothing will be spared on the German side to supply the Crown Prince's troops with all available reserves.

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AIR RAID ON FREIBURG KILLS 11, WOUNDS 27

Berlin Protests at Reprisal for Torpedoing of British Hospital Ship, Which It Defends.

BERLIN, April 17, (via London.)—An official announcement by the War Office gives the following account of an air attack on Freiburg.

"On Saturday at noon an enemy air squadron of twelve airplanes attacked the open town of Freiburg in Breisgau. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the attack was repeated by two further squadrons, totaling twenty-three airplanes.

"To this nefarious attack several people unfortunately fell victims. Seven women, three men and one soldier, were killed and seventeen women, eight men and two children injured.

"The enemy airmen selected as objectives the new municipal theatre, institutes, and infirmaries. The anatomy section of the university was considerably damaged. Owing to our effective counter measures the attacks could not be fully executed.

"In the course of air battles which resulted two enemy airmen were shot down near Schlettstadt and Markirch. A third was shot down in an air battle combined with a bombardment from the ground. All three airplanes were of English type, with English occupants.

"The leader of the attack, an English Lieutenant Colonel, fell into our hands. According to his statement and the contents of a fly sheet which was thrown down the attack was in reprisal for the torpedoing of the Gloucester Castle (British hospital ship recently sunk by a German submarine). We must resolutely contest the right to make such [attacks?].

"In justification, our Government gave England to understand in time enough that it could not longer tolerate the passage of so-called hospital ships in the precisely defined zone. If the English, despite our warning, misuse the Red Cross and carry it on transports in the war zone they must bear the consequences of their action; but to attack an open town from revenge is cheap glory. There are no objects of military importance in Freiburg to justify the attack."

ERIC F. WOOD WOUNDED.

American, a Lieutenant in British Army, in Arras Battle.

LONDON, April 17.—Eric Fisher Wood of New York, formerly an attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who recently was appointed a Lieutenant in the British Naval Reserve, took part in the battle of Arras. After four hours of fighting, during which he went with the British troops through four lines of German trenches, Lieutenant Wood was wounded. He is now in England recovering from his wound.

Lieutenant Wood said today he hoped to be able Friday to attend the service in St. Paul's Cathedral to commemorate the entrance of the United States into the war.

Eric Fisher Wood is a Yale graduate. Later he studied architecture at Columbia and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He was an attaché of the American Embassy in Paris when Myron T. Herrick was Ambassador. In 1914-15 he was a staff officer of the American Ambulance Corps in France.

SPY BILL ALTERED, BUT STILL FAULTY

Senate Judiciary Committee Fails to Remove Restriction on News Inquiries.

LIFTS BAN ON CRITICISM

Attempt to Liberalize Measure Merely Limits an Imaginary Power—Fight to be Carried to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary today yielded before the general opposition aroused by the press section of the Espionage bill to the extent of inserting a provision to the effect that nothing in that section or in any regulation promulgated under it should limit "discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives or the publication of the same." But this proviso, although evidently drafted with a view to liberalizing the measure, limits an imaginary power which even this drastically worded bill did not seek to create. The impression here is that the proviso, while embodying a proper principle, is meaningless in the connection in which it is added to the bill.

Particular objection is directed against Sub-section C of Section 2 of Chapter II. It imposes, without regard to the motives or intentions of the alleged offenders, a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for ten years, or both, on any one who, in violation of a Presidential proclamation, "shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elecit any information with respect" to the national defenses. It was pointed out to the Department of Justice when this measure was drafted that under its terms a newspaper correspondent, especially if his paper was considered hostile to the authorities, might be prosecuted for merely asking for information which he had no intention of publishing without the consent of the censor.

The department at that time gave the impression that the bill would be changed so that criminal intent should be necessary to complete the crime. No such change was made, however, and the fight was renewed in committee. The amendment adopted today merely declares that "criticism" shall not be restricted. Nobody ever thought that Congress would attempt to prohibit criticism. But as the bill stands now, even with today's amendment, a newspaper that antagonized the Administration might be punished by prosecutions for its innocent inquiries regarding news.

Sub-Section C, Section 2, Chapter II., as amended is as follows:

Whoever, in time of war, in violation of regulations to be prescribed by the President, which he is hereby authorized to make and promulgate, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense calculated to be, or which might be, useful to the enemy, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict, nor shall any regulation herein provided for limit or restrict, any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives, or the publication of the same.

Provided, That no discussion, comment, or criticism shall convey information prohibited under the provisions of this section.

One of the principal objections to the bill would be removed if the "attempt to elicit any information" were made punishable only when the publication of the information was actually harmful, or the intent was to use it in an unauthorized way. An amendment along this line was adopted by the committee in regard to persons flying over public forts or approaching them to get information. The penalty of a fine of $10,000, or two years' imprisonment, in that case, only applies when the approach is made "with intent or knowledge that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States or the advantage of any foreign nation."

Senator Overman, Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, reported it to the Senate this afternoon, and announced that he would call it up tomorrow. The fight to remove the unconstitutional restriction of the press is expected to be renewed on the floor of the Senate.

The committee voted several other amendments. Punishment for giving military information to a foreign nation in time of war is changed from not less than thirty years' imprisonment or death to not less than five years' imprisonment or death. As has been already announced, the committee added to the bill a provision for embargoing exports that might reach the enemy, and another barring the mails to papers, letters and cards of a seditious, treasonable or anarchistic sort, or letters, papers, and cards containing forbidden information.

SAYS WILSON MESSAGE IS CRY OF DISTRESS

German Paper Argues America Cannot Provide Herself and Allies with Food.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on President Wilson's message to the American people, says:

"Shorn of its swollen phraseology this appeal is nothing but a cry of distress. President Wilson himself must admit that the war against Germany cannot be won if America is unable amply to provide herself and her allies with food. That, however, is impossible, as America is facing a crop failure which cannot be averted by President Wilson's little remedies.

"The raids of our submarines therefore gain in importance. For every ship they sink grows the difficulty of transporting the small exportable crops to the points where they are most needed."

FIGHTING INCREASING ON ITALIAN FRONT

Intense Artillery Fire in the Julian Sector—Infantry Clashes Elsewhere.

ROME, April 17, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Increasing activity on the Austro-Italian front is reported by the War Office today. Intense artillery fighting is in progress on the Julian front. Infantry encounters occurred in other sectors. The statement follows:

In the Lagarina Valley our artillery renewed the bombardment of the station at Collano, damaging the building, putting trains and motor lorries to flight, and dispersing troops. Encounters among small groups of infantry are reported. We repulsed the enemy, taking prisoners and capturing rifles and munitions.

In the upper part of the Aravionodo Valley, in the midst of a heavy storm, an enemy detachment made a surprise attack and penetrated some of our advanced positions west of Lake Bocete. He was promptly driven back to his own lines. Under protection of a thick fog an attempt of the same character was made against our positions in the Passe Disondogna. It was repulsed, and we inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

On the Julian front the artillery fighting was more intense in the vicinity of Gorizia. An enemy airplane was brought down in an aerial flight over Ternova.

GENET, AMERICAN FLIER, KILLED AT THE FRONT

Ossining Youth, Who Was a Descendant of Gov. Clinton, Enlisted at Beginning of War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A cablegram from Paris to the Chicago Daily News says:

"Edmond C. C. Genet of Ossining, N. Y., a pilot in the American Escadrille, is reported to have been killed yesterday in an air fight with an enemy plane over French territory."

Edmond C. C. Genet, a descendant of George Clinton, revolutionary Governor of New York, was one of the American volunteers of the Foreign Legion who enlisted in France soon after the outbreak of the war. In October, 1915, he was reported missing after the battle of Champagne while he was serving in the Second Battalion of the Fourth Regiment. Later, however, a letter was received by relatives here stating that he had been knocked unconscious by the rush of air from an exploding bomb, and when he recovered had joined the ranks of a troop of Colonial infantrymen who were folowing his corps.

His chief desire, he said in another letter in May, 1916, was to fight against the Germans under the United States flag.

He expressed the opinion also at that time that an American fighting against Germany was far safer on the French side of the line than in the hands of the Germans.

Genet, who was 20 years old, was the great-great-great-grandson of Governor Clinton and the great-great-grandson of Citizen Genet, who was French Minister in the days of Washington. He had served in the United States Naval Militia, and as an ordinary seaman on the Texas, which was sent to Vera Cruz during the trouble there in 1914. He was a member of the crew of the Georgia when war broke out between Germany and France, and his mother bought his release so that he might go to Europe to fight for the land of his ancestors.

ALL-NIGHT REVELRY ENDED BY THE WAR

Mayor Prohibits Sale of Liquor After 1 o'Clock A. M., Beginning on May 1.

RESTAURANT MEN AGREE

Roof Shows May Begin Early and Go for an Hour After Midnight—Saloons Under the Ban, Too.

Mayor Mitchel decided yesterday to cancel every all-night license for the sale of intoxicating liquor, beginning on May 1, until the war ends. After that date every hotel, restaurant, saloon, cabaret, roof garden, or other place holding a permit to sell liquor after 1 A. M. must close promptly at that hour. Sixty-five places in all are affected—thirty-two restaurants and amusement places that in the past have stayed open till 2 A. M., and thirty-three saloons and eating places for the convenience of night workers, which now sell liquor all night. Having no legal authority to regulate the hours at which drinks may be served in private clubs, the Mayor, on behalf of the city, called upon the club proprietors voluntarily to cease the sale of alcoholic drinks after 1 A. M.

The Mayor's action was a surprise to Broadway. The present administration has been considered "liberal" in the enforcement of the liquor law, even places without night license having been dealt with none too severely. After the first of the month, however, the Mayor intends to clamp the "lid" down tight and the police will be instructed to see that there are no violations.

The Mayor did not announce his intention until after he had conferred with several hotel and restaurant proprietors and representatives of the hotel and restaurant associations. His proposal received their approval, and all promsed to co-operate. On Monday night the Mayor conferred with Thomas D. Greene of the Hotel Woodstock, President of the National Hotel Men's Association; John Cavanaugh, President of the Association of Restaurateurs, and several hotel proprietors. To them he announced his determination to cancel all-night licenses and end early morning dancing and drinking because of the war, and all agreed.

Amplifying this agreement a number of hotel and restaurant people called upon the Mayor yesterday at City Hall and agreed to close promptly at 1 o'clock. Among them were Thomas Healy, Charles Gehring, proprietor of a hotel and restaurant publication; Joseph Pike of Carleton Terrace, John Wagener of Reisenweber's, Paul Salvin of Rector's, and John McE. Bowman of the Biltmore.

This is the Mayor's statement:

I have decided to cancel for the period of the war all existing all-night licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. This action will become effective on May 1, and applies to every place holding such a permit, whether it be a hotel, restaurant, saloon, cabaret, or roof garden, and means that these places must all close promptly at the hour fixed, which is 1 o'clock.

This action I have taken because our country is now engaged in war, and at such a time it would seem not only lacking in good taste but in a proper sense of the present crisis for these places to remain open for dancing and drinking as heretofore. Such a thing would be most unfitting at a time when so many of our young men to enlist in the army and navy and risk their lives in the defense of their country, and when all the earnest men and women of the country are devoting all their thoughts and energies to the service of the nation.

Frugality may shortly become a general necessity. It is well to begin its practice voluntarily and before necessity compels it. The conservation of our resources, national and personal, human and material, should begin now.

We have come to a time of national sacrifice. It is but proper that the people of this great city, which has led in the advocacy of national preparedness and the assertion of our national rights and ideals, should evidence their readiness to face the national crisis soberly and with some measure of personal self-sacrifice.

I am happy to be able to announce that my action has met with the full approval of the representatives of the hotel and restaurant men's associations. They have promised me their complete cooperation in carrying it out. Like all good citizens, they recognize the seemliness and necessity of this step.

While I have no legal authority to regulate hours during which drinks may be served in private clubs, I am sure that the public spirit of club members throughout the city will dictate a voluntary compliance with the policy herein outlined. I, therefore, on behalf of the city government, call upon clubs to discontinue the sale or serving of alcoholic drinks after 1 o'clock A. M., beginning on May 1 next.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Roof Gardens which do not begin their performances until midnight and continue until 2 A. M., will be affected. Their plan after May 1 will be to start the performances at 11:30 P. M. and end at 1 A. M.

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PRESIDENT RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

Tells Bonillas He Will Welcome Convincing Evidence of the Protection of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ignacio Bonillas, the newly accredited Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, was formally presented to President Wilson at the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Secretary Lansing. The Mexican envoy, in an address to the President, said.

"The First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the nation, duly elected President, has instructed me to convey to your Excellency his sincerest desire for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the United States. I entreat your Excellency, in behalf of the Mexican people, and in my own name, to accept the same cordial salutation."

The President's reply to the remarks of Señor Bonillas was in part:

"The close neighborhood of the United States and Mexico makes it most desirable that there should be between the two countries relations of friendly trust and confidence. It has been my endeavor in these years of unrest and strife in Mexico to impress upon the Mexican people that the United States has none but the best interests of Mexico at heart, and has no wish more selfish than to see its people placed in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, happiness, and prosperity by the establishment of a constitutional and stable government capable, among other things, of affording due protection to American citizens and property and of meeting all other international requirements.

"I take note of your statement that constitutional order will be re-established in Mexico on May 1. I shall welcome the day that brings me convincing evidence that a constitutional government has been established in Mexico both willing and able to afford to American citizens and their property the same measure of protection and to apply to them the same impartial administration of justice that is afforded and is applied to nationals or the citizens or subjects of other foreign countries. The United States asks no more, and can, of course, accept no less."

ALARMED AT GERMAN INFLUX.

Americans in Monterey Suspect Plot to Strike at Border.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 17.—The large number of Germans arriving here daily from Southern Mexico has caused alarm. It is known that they are making their headquarters here in the German Club. Many have arrived also from Tampico, Matamoros, and Torreon.

Monterey is the railway centre of the lines from Tampico, Matamoros, and Saltillo, which also connect with Torreon, the main trunk line from Mexico City, and the road from Guadalajara and the Pacific Coast. Owing to the location, within easy striking distance of Tampico, Brownsville, and Laredo, the influx of the Germans has caused the few Americans here to be seriously alarmed.

Favors Chile Taxing Copper Exports

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 17.—The commission named by the Chilean Government to study the proposal to impose an export duty on copper today unanimously accepted the idea.

WELCOMES AMERICA TO WAR FOR LIBERTY

Stephane Lauzanne Foretells the Day When U. S. Troops Will March Through Paris.

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, at a luncheon of the Pennsylvania Society at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday, predicted a crushing defeat of the German Army, and declared that the entire French nation would perish rather than conclude a peace before the Prussian menace had been eliminated.

"There will be a day," said M. Lauzanne, "when we shall see American soldiers, no matter if they form only one division or one brigade or even one battalion, passing through Paris near our Arch of Triumph and descending the Champs Elysées, going to the battle line. On that day we shall know that not very far away is the definite victory, not the victory of France or the victory of England or the victory of Russia or even the victory of the Allies, but the victory of right, of justice, of humanity, and of civilization."

With high praise for James M. Beck and George W. Wickersham for all they did in "opening the eyes of this country" to German ruthlessness, M. Lauzanne declared that the French had always been confident that the United States would finally find itself compelled to take up arms in the cause of humanity.

"On April 2," said M. Lauzanne, "you felt it was not sufficient to keep away brutes and savages, but that it was your duty to defend civilization against brutality and savagery, and you declared war on Germany, that is, declared war on the burners of Louvain, the sinkers of the Lusitania, the murderers of Miss Cavel and the slave traders of Belgium.

"We were awaiting that day for thirty-two months, but we knew it would come because we were fighting and struggling and suffering and bleeding for something for which you had fought and struggled and bled in the past; not for money, for domination or for territories, but for something much higher and nobler, for an ideal.

"Our ideal and your ideal is to restore in Europe a spirit of liberty, of humanity, and above all, a respect for international law. That spirit will be restored only when the other spirit of domination or brutality and of aggression, symbolized by Prussian militarism has been extirpated from Europe. That spirit must go. It will go when the people animated by it feel that it have been beaten, when they realize that they are not the strongest but the weakest, when they understand that they can not dictate terms of peace, but must agree to terms of peace, when they understand that they cannot annihilate other nations, but must respect the independence of every nation, large or small, a supreme and imperative law."

After M. Lauzanne's address, the Pennsylvania Society adopted a resolution pledging its support to the President and the nation in the war against Germany. The following officers were elected:

President, James M. Beck; Vice Presidents, Theodore P. Shonts, Thomas E. Kirby, James Gayley, S. Forry Laucks, Chaplain, the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland; Secretary, Barr Ferree; Treasurer, William Guggenheim. Members of Council: Frank W. Woolworth, Richard T. Davies, John Gribbel, and Alexander J. Hemphill.

Wants Arms of Revolution Given Up

PETROGRAD, April 17.—Lieut. Gen. Korniloff, commander of the troops in Petrograd, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Petrograd to return 40,000 rifles and 35,000 revolvers taken from the Russian military stores during the recent revolution.

Gold and War Financing

¶ The vast sums asked for by the United States Government will doubtless be provided.

¶ Unprecedented problems are involved. One of the most serious is the problem of gold, the shifting basis of credit.

¶ Thoughtful men will be interested in a fundamental study of gold reserves just prepared by the bank.

Booklet "E-2" will be mailed on request

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Resources $ 403,000,000

Author!!

The author of a suit of clothes is sometimes as difficult to find as the author of a musical comedy which has been emasculated and tinkered with till it is no more like the original than a chestnut horse is like a horse chestnut.

Franklin Simon & Co.'s ready-for-service clothes are hand-tailored in New York and we dictate and control all their evolutionary processes.

A Fifth Avenue designer creates the models, and tailors with Fifth Avenue experience put them together by hand.

And the lines are the original lines of the author and not a mosaic of meddlesome collaboration.

London and New York Styles in Men's Suits and Topcoats, $25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

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Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

'Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your fur coat and put it in storage.

Tecla Pearls

Persona Gratissima!

In the last analysis, the merit of a book, a poem, a painting, a piece of sculpture, or a Tecla Pearl is determined by public opinion, and nothing that we can say about Tecla Pearls is comparable to the circumstance that they are worn by the social elect of two continents and are *persona gratissima* in the Family of Jewels.

Tecla Pearl Necklaces, $75 to $350 with diamond clasp

TECLA

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U-BOAT ATTACKS DESTROYER SMITH

Continued from Page 1.

cate the feat of the U-53 last year off the Nantucket Lightship.

It is believed also that the submarine has wireless instructions to endeavor to prevent the safe journey to and from this country of the British and French commission by sinking the vessels on which they are voyaging. There are now in American ports a British and a French warship that brought Vice Admiral Browning of the British Navy and Rear Admiral De Grasset of the French Navy to this country. It was intimated today that the submarine possibly was acquainted with that fact and under orders to try to prevent the safe return of these vessels to Europe.

For Commissioners Safety.

It was such a contingency as the presence of a German submarine or submarines, in American waters or along the transatlantic steamer lanes, that led the British and American Government to make an agreement that nothing should be published in either country regarding the movements of the commissioners or the port of arrival or departure in this country or elsewhere until it was considered safe to state the facts and danger of harm to the commissioners had passed.

The report that the submarine had reached American waters and fired a torpedo at the Smith did not surprise Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Secretary Daniels, or officers on duty at the department. Ten days have elapsed since the President signed the act of Congress that declared the existence of a state of war between this country and the German Government and fifteen days since the President went before Congress and asked for action. Fifteen days was the average length of the journeys of the Deutschland from Germany to American waters. Ample time has elapsed for the dispatch of a vessel of the U-53 type to this country. The two voyages of the German merchant submarine Deutschland to this country, as well as the voyage of the U-53, which raided shipping off the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, proved that submarine raids by U-boats from Germany would be feasible.

It was on the basis of the evidence supplied by the voyages of the U-53 and Deutschland with respect to the absolute practicability of such raid that the American Navy began shaping its plans for the formation of a large coast patrol fleet, in which there would be hundreds of submarine chasers, and for the establishment of the defensive sea areas that have been created along the coast with narrow entrances through which all shipping must pass.

The attack by the U-boat is Germany's first recognition of the state of war declared by the United States. It was stated in Germany soon after the action of Congress that no aggressive steps would be taken against the United States. Practically no American officials believed this statement, however, and steps to meet aggressive action were at once taken.

MINE LAYER, OFFICERS THINK.

Submarine Might Be One of a Type of the Captured UC-5.

The fact that no ship had been reported destroyed off New York was taken by many naval officers yesterday as almost conclusive evidence that if a submarine fired on the destroyer Smith the attacking vessel must have been one of the new German mine laying submersibles of the UC-5 class. The UC-5 was captured by British in April, 1916, when planting mines off the east coast of England. The crew of the mine layer tried to destroy the craft before it could be captured, but only partly succeeded and the British towed the vessel to port and repaired it.

That the Germans would attempt to set mines afloat in the transatlantic lanes near New York and other American ports has been the expectation of many naval officers ever since war was declared on Germany. Submarine mine layers carry only two torpedoes, and this might account for the fact that no attempt has been made to torpedo merchantmen in American waters.

The UC-5, captured by the British, was described as follows in the Naval and Army Record of London, on July 31, 1916.

"The UC-5 as she appeared in custody at a naval dockyard was smartly painted her original German gray, and the white ensign looked appropriately picturesque surmounting the enemy flag on the telescopic mast. But, hauled off the dock side so that one might appreciate her without perspective intervening too largely, she was not really a pretty boat, even for a submarine. Her bulging, tubular sides gave her a smart appearance, which was increased rather than diminished by the clumsiness of her superstructure—a high, raised platform running the whole length of the ship, and widening at the forward end to display through gratings the six huge tubes through which the mines were launched.

"The captured submarine appeared to have been one of those transported in sections from Germany and put together on the Belgian coast. Her four sections are plainly marked, the hull being divided into three and the conning tower constituting the fourth part. The seams are rather roughly finished, and point to rapid assembling or none too skilful workmanship.

That one of these mine laying submersibles could make the round voyage from German to American waters without replenishing fuel or supplies has been known to American naval officers. When the commerce destroying submarine U-53 put into Newport and then put to sea without refueling or revictualing the problem of meeting the attack of such vessels as well as mine laying was immediately taken up by the proper authorities. The U-58 on her way back to German waters halted off Nantucket and destroyed seven merchant vessels.

The destroyer Smith, which was reported attacked yesterday, has a speed of about 29 knots and displaces about 900 tons. She was built in 1910 and is fitted with three torpedo tubes. She also carries a battery of five 3-inch guns.

DRIVEN ON REEF BY U-BOAT.

Passengers Tell How the Karmala Fought Pursuing Foe.

Details of the sinking of the British steamship Karmala, owned by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company of London, off the coast of Italy on March 17 after being shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine, were brought here yesterday by Frederick Hewer of Brooklyn and W. E. Park of Boston, who were among the 190 passengers on board. On account of the Captain being able to beach his damaged ship on a reef near Spezzia, they said, no lives were lost.

Mr. Park went on to say that he and Mr. Hewer were on their way from Egypt to London on the Karmala when the steamship was fired upon at noon on St. Patrick's Day. The range was about five miles, according to the Captain of the Karmala, who was on the bridge, and forty shots in all were fired by the submarine without doing serious damage to the liner beyond smashing the superstructure, deck rails, &c. In the meantime the crew of the Karmala fired nineteen or twenty shells from their three-inch gun which fell short, and did not hit the U-boat.

Finding that he could not sink the vessel with his gun the commandant of the submarine steamed at high speed toward the Karmala and fired two torpedoes from a distance of 2,000 yards. The one aimed at the engine room passed under the stern, but the other torpedo struck on the port side of the bow, making a big hole. Although the forward compartments were full of water the Captain continued to manoeuvre at full speed in his efforts to evade the enemy, and kept up the fire with his gun. While making a long swing to starboard the Karmala struck a reef. When the U-boat commandant saw what had happened he gave up the chase. The lifeboats were lowered in smooth water, and all hands got away safely.

Captain T. E. Williams arrived yesterday to take over the British steamship Appam at Newport News, where she was brought in by a German raider, and was recently turned over to her owners by the Supreme Court of the United States. George Ashburner, the chief engineer of the Appam, returned from England two weeks ago on his way to Newport News.

"Raider" in Gulf Was in Distress.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 17.—The theory of the German raider in the Gulf was exploded today, when a five-masted American schooner came into a Gulf port. Shipping had been warned of a "German raider" in the Gulf disguised as a schooner. Several vessels sighted her, but when the supposed raider gave distress signals they thought it only a ruse and made away and upon reaching port repeated the warning and description. The vessel reached port today.

SELECTIVE DRAFT WINS IN COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1.

The President is understood to be determined upon forcing opponents of the General Staff's plan out into the open, so that the country may have an opportunity of judging whether they are in the right. Arguments of the opponents of selective draft, based on the idea that the new army should be raised by a call for volunteers, are met in official quarters by directing attention to the fact that the present plans of the War Department allow for more than 700,000 volunteers, enlisted for the term of the war.

One argument which has been used by the opponents of the Administration army plan in Congress has provoked especial impatience, the argument that they are unwilling to impose a permanent military system on the country. It is pointed out that the President and his military advisers have emphasized frequently and specifically that conscription is being proposed only for the duration of the war, and that in voting for the present emergency bill the Congress is in no way binding itself to a permanent policy.

The Senate Military Committee voted favorably today on the selective draft feature and will report the bill tomorrow with that feature retained. There was no roll call, but three Senators were said to have been opposed to this feature. Two others opposed to the draft were absent.

An opportunity will be given the proponents of the volunteer system to vote on it in committee tomorow on an amendment by Senator McKellar, authorising the President to call for 500,000 volunteers. This does not change the language of the bill nor affect the selective draft feature, but if adopted it would be in addition to the bill as it came from the War Department. The Tennessee Senator said tonight he was not hopeful the provision would be approved.

About the only change of importance made in the bill by the Senate committee was one which would specifically include persons engaged in agriculture with those in other industries who are to be exempted from the selective draft.

Republican Senators in conference today decided generally to stand behind the President in war legislation so far suggested to Congress, but made no effort to bind Senators to approve selective conscription or to accept the Administration revenue proposals in the exact form advocated by the executive department. There was a distinct feeling that there should be no general legislation at the present session, and that Congress should get away before midsummer.

OPPOSES SELECTIVE DRAFT.

Maryland Labor Federation Against Any Conscription.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 17.—The Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, after nearly three hours of animated debate this afternoon, went on record, 148 to 17, as opposing the selective draft proposed by President Wilson. The sense of the convention was in opposition to conscription of any kind, and those who opposed the draft stood by the volunteer system, which they said they wanted tried first. The resolution adopted "opposes efforts being made by the present Administration to secure the enactment of a conscription law."

The fight against conscription was led by President Ferguson of Baltimore, L. A. Spellbring of Washington, and two women delegates—Gertrude McNally of Washington and Ida Blatt of Baltimore. Grant Hamilton of Washington, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, is here voicing opposition to the selective draft.

One of the delegates said he could not understand how President Gompers of the American Federation could be a member of the National Council for Defense and still oppose the Government in the matter of the selective draft. He said the personnel of the convention was decidedly Socialistic and pro-German.

ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY AVERAGE 1,434 A DAY

Navy Getting Between 800 and 1,000 Men a Day, and Total Strength Now Is 71,696.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The intensive campaign for recruits for the army, navy, and Marine Corps is materializing splendidly, according to figures obtained today.

Enlistments for the army are now averaging 1,434 men a day. For the navy 800 to 1,000 men a day are being obtained. More than 100 men a day are being recruited for the Marine Corps.

Secretary Daniels announced today that the total number of enlisted men in the navy now is 71,696, and that the net number of enlisted men added to the navy Saturday and Monday was 1,635. The present authorised enlisted strength of the navy is 87,500 men. By May 1 Secretary Daniels hopes to have a total of 100,000 men enlisted. Before the present limit of 87,500 men is reached, it is expected that legislation will have been passed raising the authorised strength of the navy to 150,000 men, and that of the Marine Corps to 30,000 men.

Secretary Baker announced today that 7,171 men enlisted in the army between April 11 and 15, a daily average of 1,434. Major Gen. Barnett of the Marine Corps announced that during the first sixteen days of April 1,947 men joined in the Marine Corps. Of these 654 came from the East, 770 from the Central States, 193 from the South, and 270 from the West, while 60 men re-enlisted.

WOOD BACKS ARMY BILL

And Declares We Must Send Troops to Europe.

BOSTON, April 17.—Major Gen. Wood, speaking at a meeting of the American Cotton Waste Exchange here today, said the United States would not fulfill its duty in this war until it had sent men to the front. The meeting was called to raise funds to equip an ambulance force for the Red Cross.

"If we are to be part of the war," said General Wood, "our men in our uniform must be at the front. It is no child's play. We shall send living men and bring them back dead—but never in all this is done shall we fulfill our duty. You are now standing behind the allied lines and behind such forces as we have afloat. There is a long period of preparation ahead of us, and the first step is to back up the plan for universal military service. You cannot let somebody else do your job and have a clear conscience. This republic has given everything in the way of opportunity, and, on the other hand, it has the right to demand the service of its citizens.

"A voluntary service, however delightful in theory, is ridiculous in practice. It would be a noble thing if every man rushed to the colors, but every man does not. The universal system treats all alike—rich or poor, native born or newcomer. So get behind the Administration and you'll get rid of a lot of loose talk about war. Only six thousand men have been enlisted in two weeks, and I leave it to you to estimate how long it will take to get an army of a million men."

Will Pay Dues of Enlisted Men.

Members of the Schiller Lodge, No. 17, Independent Order Brith Abram, who enlist in the army or navy, will have their dues and insurance paid by the other members and their families cared for, according to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the lodge yesterday, at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street. In case of the death of an enlisted man his family will be paid $500 insurance. Resolutions were also adopted pledging the allegiance of Schiller Lodge to the President. The lodge has about 500 members.

New Wall Street Recruiting Station.

The New York Stock Exchange firm of F. B. Keech & Co. has opened a recruiting station for the United States Marine Corps on the first floor of 7 Wall Street. It is in charge of John J. Kearns. An armored motor car will be placed outside of the station tomorrow.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

MEN'S SUITS

Correctly modelled and made—Garments that meet exactly the best ideals of those who dress carefully, yet inexpensively.

The "Harvard"

A young man's model for spring and summer

$20 to $37.50

Quarter and half-lined

Plain and patched pockets

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

WHITMAN WANTS COLONEL TO LEAD

Governor Is Anxious to Give Roosevelt Any Commission In His Power to Grant.

THINKS CRISIS CALLS HIM

Believes That No Other American Would Attract So Many Men to the Colors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Governor Whitman announced tonight that he would do anything in his power to make Colonel Theodore Roosevelt an active factor in the prosecution of the war. The Governor was asked whether he had requested Colonel Roosevelt to accept a military commission in this State, or whether the Colonel had applied to the Governor for such a commission.

"I have not asked Colonel Roosevelt to accept a military commission, nor has he made such a request," Governor Whitman promptly replied. "I am ready, however, to give him any military commission within my power to grant, which his own judgment would permit him to accept. I believe that Colonel Roosevelt is needed in the present crisis.

"I think that no other living American would attract by his leadership so many men to the colors. Of course, my commission is good only within the State, and whether it would be recognized by the Federal Government is not within my power to determine. I am ready to do anything that I can to secure to the people the benefit of his services, because I believe that in so doing, I, myself, am rendering a distinct service in the cause of the defense of the State and of the nation."

Governor Whitman, it is known, feels that too few men of calibre are offering their services to the State and nation in the present crisis and that much more should be done than is being done at present to stir into life the latent patriotism of the people. In view of the fact that in all probability New York troops would be among the first to be sent across the ocean if an American military expedition goes to the west front, it is believed here that a commission from Governor Whitman might be the first step toward the sort of recognition from the Federal Government that Colonel Roosevelt is seeking.

Governor Whitman in making his statement spoke with great earnestness. In talking with friends recently, the Governor has dwelt again and again on the desirability of enlisting the Colonel's aid and expressed himself as anxious to make an offer with that end in view if it could be done in a manner not to cause Colonel Roosevelt any embarrassment.

Governor Whitman expected to issue today a proclamation regarding the prospective military census, but his message was delayed owing to a discovery that additional legislation was necessary in order to confer on the Director of the Census and his aids the authority necessary to make the census a success.

Governor Whitman today approved the Wells bill, recently passed by the Legislature, which provides that all staff officers, including officers of the Paymaster's Division and in the Inspection, Subsistence, and Medical Departments of the National Guard, must have military experience.

The National Security League announced last night that Colonel Roosevelt would speak for the cause of universal training in Chicago April 28.

Colonel Roosevelt will talk in the Stock Yards Pavilion and will be received by a committee of Western Governors. His appearance there is at the special request of the Chicago members of the National Security League and other prominent citizens. It will be the first of a further series of big meetings in the Middle West under the auspices of the National Security League for universal military training.

In commenting last night on his visit to Chicago Colonel Roosevelt said:

"This is to be my first speech after the declaration of war, my first speech after our country has decided to play its part in the greatest crisis that the world has seen for over a century. I wish to make that speech in Chicago, for whose people I naturally have a peculiar feeling. I owe very much to the West. I believe in the West with all my heart, and I wish to state the reasons for the faith that is in me in the great city of the West.

"I wish to speak for the great democratic principle of universal military training and service as the permanent policy of this Republic and also to say why in my judgment we should, in addition and pending the time when the great army will be made ready, provide for calling out an exceptional class of volunteers, which I personally know are needed at the front, so that at the earliest possible moment we may put our flag on the firing line."

Kill Suffrage Bill in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 17.—The proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania was defeated in the lower branch of the Legislature today, lacking three votes of the number necessary to pass it. The vote was 101 to 94.

SENATE IS A UNIT FOR BOND ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

This bill is drawn for the sole purpose of enabling the United States to prosecute that war with vigor to a successful termination. It is not intended to encourage one system of banks at the expense of others, and any such thought ought to be forgotten."

Mr. Borah and Mr. Cummins of Iowa—both Progressive Republicans—expressed disapproval of the plan to take up the bonds of the allied powers with American bonds. Both Senators said that it was well enough to give money freely to further the common end, but they thought this exchange of credits would perpetuate the participation of the United States in foreign alliances after the war, and might have a bad effect on the traditional American foreign policy.

"It would be cheaper," said Mr. Cummins, "to give this money outright than to lend it and hold it."

They made no attempt, however, to embody their views in amendments which they admitted would be rejected, and which might complicate the situation.

"I don't share the belief of those who think the Central Powers are now exhausted," said Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, in his maiden speech. "Their territories are still intact. They have been forced to borrow money for the war from their own people, and this gives them economically the strongest position. The world is still confronted by the greatest military power it has ever seen.

"To the Teutonic east is Russia. I do not wish to say anything indelicate, but our hope for success in this war lies in the great heart of democracy, and this is not had by any country in a day. In Russia democracy is flanked on one side by monarchical intrigue and on the other by Socialism and anarchy. France is using all her resources for the struggle, but how long she can last no one can say.

"We are now at war after two years of discussion. We should carry on that war, now we are in it, with all our resources and all our power. I am not disturbed by the feeling that we are departing from American traditions by alliances in Europe. When fighting in Europe we can only fight in concert with the European countries already fighting the same enemy. Nor am I disturbed by thoughts of entangling alliances after the war. In warring thus against tyranny we shall not attempt to say that France shall make peace only when she repossesses Alsace-Lorraine, Italy the Trentino, and Russia the Golden Horn. These are questions with which we do not entangle ourselves."

Penrose Upholds the President.

In announcing his support of the bill, Senator Penrose said in the course of the debate:

"The majority and minority are united in a single patriotic purpose of sustaining the Government. Therefore the minority will support this bill despite any views of its members."

While it was well known, he said, that he differed with President Wilson in respect to his Mexican policy and other matters, the Senator said that all such things were laid aside and that he now stood behind the President "to bring this war to a successful conclusion."

Many other Senators made brief speeches explaining their attitude. Senator Hoke Smith insisted that the Allies did not want a gift from the United States to maintain their armies and their ships.

Senator Calder of New York favored an issue of six billions in bonds and only one billion of Treasury certificates. He feared further increases in taxation might seriously impair industry.

"The proposed issues, stupendous as they are, will not be a large contribution for the American nation," said Senator McCumber. "Also remember that blood is being poured out in unstinted measure while as yet we cannot give any soldiers. We ought to be mighty liberal in spending our money when we can take no part in the real battle."

Senator Sterling of North Dakota said that the United States could not render more effective aid than by money. He advocated a gift of $25,000,000 to aid the Allies in caring for the Belgians.

Senator Smoot said that he had not the slightest doubt but that the $3,000,000,000 loan to the Allies would be paid, but if it were not, he said, "every penny will be expended in defense of the principles we believe in and are fighting for." If the President saw fit to advance Russia a billion dollars and take in return obligations, if it would establish a republican form of government, he would favor its advancement even though the United States were not to get back a cent.

McADOO MEETS BANKERS.

Morgan and Others Express Approval of the Great Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary McAdoo, while the debate on the bond issue bill was in progress in the Senate today, had an informal conference with the members of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board. Among the bankers who gave their views to the Secretary were J. P. Morgan of New York, Daniel G. Wing of Boston, W. S. Rowe of Cincinnati, L. L. Rue of Philadelphia, F. O. Watts of St. Louis, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City, J. R. Mitchell of St. Paul, and Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco.

These callers approved the loan and Secretary McAdoo asked that they give him in writing either individually or collectively their opinion in regard to all features of the loan that assumed any importance in their minds.

Following the meeting with the bankers, Secretary McAdoo said that he never felt greater confidence in any line of action than he did in regard to the success of the loan. He reiterated his declaration that there would not be a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent. He believes that the country will be glad to take the bonds at that rate, and his idea, while not fully defined in regard to the first offer, is rather inclined toward making the first volume of bonds offered at least $3,000,000,000.

The amount will depend first of all on the result of the approaching conferences with Foreign Secretary Balfour of England, Lord Cunliffe, who comes with him and M. Viviani, the Financial Minister of France, and his fellow Commissioners. The first offer of bonds will be gauged according to the necessities of the Allies.

The investment in Russian war bonds will receive especial consideration. It was announced today that in all probability a commission from this country would be sent to Petrograd to discuss carefully what financial aid America was to offer Russia.

Secretary McAdoo denied today that there was foundation for a report that he was to go at the head of a commission from this Government to France. He said that he had absolutely no knowledge of such an arrangement and thought the conference soon to be held in Washington would settle all questions as to the aid to be given to France. The Secretary discussed today the expressions of opinion coming to him in his correspondence from all parts of the country. There has been some talk that the savings banks of the country were opposed to the loan. Mr. McAdoo said that of the thousands of savings banks in the United States he had received just one dispatch raising this question. The bank in question is in a small town in Ohio.

The demand for a higher rate of interest, in order to make the loan a success, had come, it was said, from many men in the banking business, but the suggestion had always been based on the theory that a higher rate would make the loan appeal more effectively to the investing public. There was, the Secretary said, at this time, no sound reason for thinking that it would be necessary later to raise the rate for subsequent issues if they should be made. In fact, he scouted the idea of a higher rate for any part of the loan of $3,000,000,000 than 3½ per cent.

It is not unlikely that a part of the proceeds of the first issue of bonds will be reserved for the military expenditures of the United States, although at present no necessity exists for raising any great amount of money for military purposes. Secretary McAdoo can, at any time, raise on Treasury notes from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 for army or navy expenditures, these notes to run for 90 days and later to be refunded in bonds or taken up with the proceeds of bond sales.

The statement made a week ago that no commissions would be paid for selling the bonds was repeated by Secretary McAdoo today. He adheres to his belief that the loan will be a great popular success and that it will be promptly taken up. The Secretary said today that from all the banking advice he had received there was every assurance that the placing of the loan would not disturb the financial condition of the country in the slightest degree. All indications were that the country was able and ready to invest in the bonds just as soon as they were to be had.

The co-operation and aid of the business interests of the country in floating the bond issue was pledged today on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the Chamber's Committee on War Financing, of which W. D. Simmons of St. Louis is Chairman. Mr. Simmons and his colleagues called on Secretary McAdoo and discussed details of the financial program.

NOTED MEDICAL MEN FORM DEFENSE BOARD

Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago Heads Committee to Aid National Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A general medical board of the Council of National Defense was organized today at a meeting attended by leading physicians from all parts of the country. The board is to have general supervision of the mobilization of the nation's medical resources during the war. Dr. Franklin Martin of Chicago will be Chairman of the board, which will also include the leading members of the Executive Committee of the board, announced a short time ago. The list follows:

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman.
Dr. F. F. Simpson, Vice Chairman.
Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, United States Army.
Surgeon General William C. Braisted, United States Navy.
Surgeon General Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service.
Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director of Military Relief, American Red Cross.
Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins Hospital.
Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.
Dr. Edward Martin, Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the University of Michigan.
Dr. George H. Simmons, editor Journal of American Medical Association, Chicago.
Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University.
Dr. Joseph M. Flint, Professor of Surgery, Yale University.
Dr. Stuart McGuire, Professor of Surgery, University of Virginia.
Dr. John Young Brown, Professor of Surgery, University of St. Louis.
Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.
Dr. Thomas W. Huntington, Professor of Surgery, University of California.
Dr. Hubert A. Royster, Secretary of Southern Surgical Association.
Dr. Charles H. Peck, Professor of Surgery, Columbia University.
Dr. Winford Smith, Superintendent Johns Hopkins Hospital.
Dr. Frederic A. Besley, Professor of Surgery, Northwestern University.
Dr. George W. Crile, Professor of Surgery, Western Reserve University.
Earl Phelps, Sanitary Engineer, Washington, D. C.
Dr. John M. Finney, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Johns Hopkins University.
Dr. Edward P. Davis, Professor of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College.
Dr. Edward C. Kirk, Dean of Dental Department, University of Pennsylvania.
Dr. W. C. Woodward, Commissioner of Public Health, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York Commissioner of Public Health.
Dr. George Brewer, Professor of Surgery, Columbia University.
Dr. George Walker, Johns Hopkins University.

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We have just finished and have ready for immediate selection many stunning new models reproduced from our own importations together with those of our own designing staff—and now submit them for your consideration.

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In closely fitted English styles including many waistcoat and braid-bound effects—*$65, 75, 95, 125.*

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Capes and Cape-coats——
at $50, 65, 75, 95.

of English twills—serges—soft tricots, smart checks, and velours,

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THERE are many unusual and highly attractive novelties in our extensive display, such as lend additional charm to the decorative scheme of a room, porch, bungalow, pergola, etc.

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Willow Sofas,	at	$16.50, 25.00, 30.00
Willow Arm Chairs,	"	$3.45, 7.00, 10.00
Willow Chaises Lounges,	"	$16.50, 19.50, 23.50
Willow Tables	"	4.50, 7.75

Natural Willow Suite, 4 pieces; Sofa, Arm Chair, Rocker and Table, $29.50

Mahogany Gate Leg Tables, 48 inch top,	at	$25.00
Mahogany Tea Wagons, large size, four wheel style, with glass tray,	at	$13.50
Ivory Decorated Breakfast Room Suite, Buffet, Gate Leg Table and Six Chairs,	at	$112.50

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are introducing a picturesque novelty in

The Brigadier

a new, distinguished and extremely becoming military hat for Women and the Younger Set. Combining the national red, white and blue in a manner that is at once unique and artistic, this charming origination will make a direct and irresistible appeal to every feminine patriot.

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All are the standard Kahler quality of Comfort and Stylish Footwear.

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Manufacturers of Footwear for More Than 60 Years

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Modern Office Furniture
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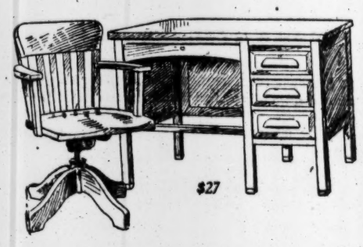
When you move "on or about May 1st," are you going to move your old office furniture or merely your headquarters?



One of the reasons that you're moving is to have a newer, larger and better equipped office. How can an office be new with old furniture?

GIMBELS office furniture is modern in every detail. As we buy in connection with two other GIMBEL stores, prices are less.

42-inch Golden Quartered Oak Flat Top Desk, $27. Fitted with flat key combination lock; legs fitted with brass sockets. *(Illustrated.)*

Golden Quartered Oak Revolving Chair, $10.50. *(Illustrated.)*

Arm Chair to match, $6.75.

OTHER PIECES OF OAK OFFICE FURNITURE

48-in. Flat Top Desk	$32.00	All-Steel 4-Drawer Letter File, in Olive Green	$30.00
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36-in. Roll Top Desk	19.00	60-in. Office Table	25.00
36-in. Typewriter Desk	29.50	48-in. Office Table	7.00
50-in. Flat Top Desk	34.00	Costumers, prices begin at	5.50
60-in. Roll Top Desk	60.00	Office Side Chairs, prices begin at	4.25
60-in. Flat Top Desk	33.50	Typewriter Chairs, prices begin at	6.50
66-in. Flat Top Desk	69.00		

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

George Bernard Co.
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PEACE PRICES

While prices were ONE-HALF what they now are, we bought and made our season's assortments of exquisite models.

We bought at PEACE PRICES, and will sell all present stock at PEACE PRICES.

SMART TAILORED FROCKS	*from*	$45 *up*
RESTAURANT GOWNS	*from*	$65 *up*
DASHING TAILORED SUITS	*from*	$55 *up*
SMART FRENCH HATS	*from*	$15 *up*

The present low prices can last ONLY while our PRESENT stock lasts, therefore, if you wish to combine beautiful gowning with farsighted and *PRACTICAL ECONOMY*, you are urged to act *QUICKLY*.

673 FIFTH AVENUE
at 53d St

WOULD SEIZE LANDS OF RUSSIAN CHURCH

Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates Also Favor Suppression of Classes and Titles.

GREET FOREIGN COMRADES

Accord Great Reception to Anglo-French Socialist Representatives at Council Meeting in Duma.

PETROGRAD, April 17.—The closing sitting of the congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates passed resolutions today favoring the suppression of classes and titles and the confiscation of all lands belonging to the Crown, the Church, and also monasteries.

Provision is made for the transfer of the lands to the use of the peasants.

The first congress of the Jewish Social Democratic Party, known as "The Bund," opened today. The chief business discussed was the disabilities suffered by the Jews in Finland.

Anglo-French Socialists Welcomed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The British Labor delegates, Messrs. Thorne, O'Grady, and Sanders, who went to Russia on a Government-patronized mission, arrived on a damp, warm Spring night in company with the French Socialist delegates and M. Plekhanoff, founder of the Russian Social Democratic Party, who had been in exile for thirty-seven years.

M. Plekhanoff's coming was eagerly awaited by his friends and followers. Throughout the war he has strongly championed the idea of national defense and opposed all doctrinaire parleying with the Germans. He is intellectually head and shoulders above any of the Socialist leaders here, and his authority as a veteran Socialist, coupled with his intimate knowledge of European politics, should greatly strengthen the more moderate and intelligent elements in the Socialist camp.

The rumor of his coming got abroad and thousands gathered at the station to meet him. That the British and French delegates were on the train the bulk of the crowd only learned at the station. Soldiers were drawn up in line, militia kept order, and when at midnight the train drew up at the station the bands played the "Marseillaise," the soldiers stood at salute and when M. Plekhanoff and delegates emerged from the train they had a ropay reception.

On Sunday, in the midst of the Easter festivities, the delegates were received by the executive committee of the Labor Council, and had a long and detailed conversation on the attitude of the Western Socialists to the war. Cordial relations were established with their Russian comrades and at 3 o'clock, when Plekhanoff came to the Duma, all went to the main hall, where the Congress of Labor and soldiers' committees were in session. The amphitheatre, which one had been accustomed to see occupied by the sober figures of the Deputies, was filled with picturesque soldiers and workmen, all intent on the new and serious business.

The entry of the delegates and M. Plekhanoff was the signal for cheering. Business was interrupted as Plekhanoff, Thorne, O'Grady, Mute and Cachin were led up to the Speaker's chair, and M. Cheidze, President of the Workmen's Council, said a few words of welcome. Cachin, the French delegate, made an impassioned address, of which his hearers understood not a word, but responded with cheers to the thrilling inflections and dramatic gestures of the French orator. The cheering was still more lusty when his speech was translated by a member of the Russian Executive Committee.

Then O'Grady spoke. He began in a low voice, but in two minutes he had raised it to Trafalgar Square dimensions and the decorous Duma never heard such a volume of thunderous sound as O'Grady poured forth on the uncomprehending soldiers and workmen. They were greatly impressed, and when the translator announced that O'Grady was Chairman of the National Federation of Trade Unions there was a tumult of applause, which was renewed again and again during the translation of the speech.

Neither Cachin nor O'Grady mentioned war. They conveyed greetings from the western workers and spoke glowingly of the liberative effect of the Russian Revolution on the world. Plekhanoff did speak of the war, and most definitely and emphatically, and his words were cheered to the echo.

Then on the spot where only a few months ago I had heard Stürmer mumbling his lying assurance abou tloyalty to the Allies and war to victory, Plekhanoff seized O'Grady by one hand and Mute by the other, and, raising them on high, presented to the wildly cheering throng the real and thrilling symbol of allied democracy. "It was admirable, it was moving," said Cachin as we walked out. "It was the most historical thing I've ever been at in my life," said Will Thorne. It was certainly a most hopeful beginning.

BAKHMETEFF RESIGNS THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY

An Adherent of Autocracy, He Can't Represent Revolutionists —Rosen May Return.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—George Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States since 1911, cabled the Provisional Government at Petrograd today that he had decided to relinquish his office and asked that some one be named to take charge of the embassy.

Distinctly a member of the old imperial régime, the Ambassador's separation from the new democratic Government has been a foregone conclusion. Only today it became known that Baron Rosen, Mr. Bakhmeteff's predecessor here, would probably be sent to succeed him if he actually was not already en route to Washington.

Mr. Bakhmeteff, it is stated, has remained at his post since the revolution solely because he expected the Grand Duke Michael to head the new Government, in accordance with the wish of Czar Nicholas. When the provisional officials, however, arranged for elections and for the permanent replacement of the monarchy, Mr. Bakhmeteff, accredited as the personal representative of the Emperor, decided that he could not continue to represent the elements now in control.

It is assumed that C. Onou, the counselor of the Embassy, will assume the duties of Chargé d'Affairs pending the arrival of a new Ambassador.

Mr. Bakhmeteff has taken two houses in Chevy Chase, a fashionable suburb, where he will make his residence for the Summer.

COMMONS DISCUSSES BAN ON THE NATION

Lloyd George, Defending Action, Is Accused by Churchill of Worse Offenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18.—In the House of Commons, at question time yesterday, Mr. Pringle asked on what grounds the foreign circulation of The Nation had been stopped. Andrew Bonar Law replied that this course had been taken because the articles in The Nation were of a nature to help the enemy and had been widely used for propaganda purposes. The same course would be taken, he said, if any articles producing the same effect were published in any newspaper.

Mr. Alden suggested that similar statements from The Times and The Daily Mail had been circulated in German newspapers. Mr. Bonar Law said that he was not aware of it, and asked for instances. Mr. Pringle, dissatisfied with the explanations of the Government, opened debate on the subject.

In the evening the Prime Minister came down to the House especially to resist the attack. He pointed out that the articles in The Nation pressing for peace culminated in the issue of March 8 in a statement that the German retreat had found the British wanting. The War Office, the Home Office, the Propaganda Department, and the Foreign Office were all of the opinion that it was extremely mischievous to allow articles of that kind to be circulated abroad. Finally the Premier said representations had come from headquarters in France declaring that this sort of thing was most discouraging to the soldiers.

Winston Spencer Churchill said that he had read the articles in The Nation, and was bound to say that he could not see reasonable ground for taking exception to them. The present Prime Minister, he asserted, had himself made more pessimistic speeches about the British position than had appeared in The Nation. Everything in these articles made mild reading compared with the Dardanelles report. (laughter and cheers.) He ridiculed the idea that the articles would discourage the troops.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Pringle told the House that President Wilson, who was a reader of The Nation, could obtain his copy only through the American embassy.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says that in the lobby there was universal condemnation of the War Office's action.

"It happened," he writes, "that the first issue of The Nation to which the prohibition applied was a special American number full of enthusiasm for President Wilson's great speech and emphasizing the value to democracy of American participation in the war."

The Times regards the action of the War Office as ill-advised and says that the freedom of the press is at once too important and too delicate an institution for interference except in the last resort and on the very highest authority.

RUSSIAN ELECTION PLAN.

Council Favors Universal Suffrage in Choosing Assembly.

LONDON, April 17.—A Petrograd dispatch says that the Congress of the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has adopted a report regarding the constituent assembly, which makes the following recommendations:

The Assembly shall be convened at Petrograd as early as possible on the principle of universal suffrage. The army shall take part in the elections like the rest of the population, but the active army shall vote separately. Women shall have the same voting rights as men. The qualifying age for the vote shall be twenty years. The Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates shall control the election, which shall fix the political régime of Russia and her fundamental laws.

The report also provides that after constitutional questions are settled the Assembly shall take up agrarian problems and draft new laws on matters of labor, questions of nationality, organization of local self-government, and all questions of an international character.

SAFETY and A LIBERAL RETURN

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

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Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

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Technical minds are constantly inventing objections to title that were never raised before. When we issue our policy we take the risk of having overlooked some ingenious objection. If we have, the loss is ours—not yours.

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R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

In Full Swing Every Department For Golfers

The opening of the season finds this store ready with all those conveniences and necessities for unhampered enjoyment of this sport of sports. Every thing for bodily comfort, from shoes to caps; for the game itself, from golf balls to golf trunks.

Men's Golf Suits $19.75, $22.50, and $24.75

Smart looking coats with all the freedom one needs for playing a good game. Pinch-Back model with stitched on belt or Norfolk model with pleated front and belt all around, both with patch pockets. Well tailored of tweed or homespun mixtures in gray, green, tan or brown. With knickers or long trousers.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Shoes for Golf-Playing Men at $6.24

Built with the idea of giving real service and foot comfort to the man who travels the links. Of tan grained calf skin, reinforced at instep. Plain tips. All sizes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Golf Trunks at $13.49

The sure way of sending your sticks to the country club. Well made of basswood, covered with heavy duck, fibre bound, brassed fastenings. Serviceably lined. Heavy webbing straps to hold sticks in place. 50 x 10 x 10½ in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Clubs and Such Things

You can replenish your equipment at important savings if you will visit our Sporting Goods Department. Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24. Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49.

Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $9.89

Leather Golf Bags, $7.24 to $16.89

Spalding's, Colonel's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, and Worthington's Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Announcement

At the moment of going to press we have been requested by The Mayor's Defense Committee to announce that we have "patriotic ribbons, flags and other decorations for use on automobiles, houses, shops and individuals for Wake Up America Day," Thursday April 19th.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Call Attention to the

Unprecedented Values

in their Women's Suit Shop

Women's Tailored Suits *at* 29.50

Strictly tailored or belted models of men's wear serge, gabardine or black and white checked worsted suitings; also of wool Jersey in street or sport colorings.

Women's Tailored Suits *at* 39.50

Military, braid-trimmed or pleated models of Poiret twill, serge, English homepsuns, wool Jersey, hairline or Oxford suitings; also taffeta or faille silk.

Women's Hand-Tailored Suits *at* 48.00

Of tricotine, Oxford melton or black and white checked velour suitings. Hand corded with silk braid.

Women's Hand-Tailored Suits *at* 59.50

Dressy or strictly tailored models of tricotine, Poiret twill or covert cloth; also Faille silk, satin, Shantung or Khaki Kool.

At Reduced Prices

TO DAY

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Braid Bound, Mannish Tailored or Dressy Models

Of Poiret, twill, tricotine, serge, gabardine, black and white checked worsted, Oxford or hairline suitings.

35.00

Heretofore $45.00 to $59.50

B. Altman & Co.

BROADLOOM CARPETS

IN PLAIN COLORS

maintained in stock ready for immediate delivery

include

CATHKIN CHENILLE

Heavy wool back, seamless; widths up to 30 feet

ALTMAN VELOUR

Seamless; in widths of 9 feet and 11 feet 3 inches

VERNON CARPETING

Seamless; in widths of 9 and 12 feet

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Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Handsome Silk Skirts

—fashioned of good quality taffeta, full gathered with neat head or depth of shirrings. $4.95 and $5.95.

Taffeta skirts, flaring gracefully, with plaited side sections and overlapping simulated pockets, button trimmed. Extra large and regular sizes. $7.95.

Other beautiful models to $19.75.

(*Second Floor*)

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The Home of Truth

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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For Home Defense Leagues and

OTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Army Shoes, Cartridge Belts, Tents, Army Shirts, Hats, Leggings, Coats, Breeches

and all other articles adopted by U. S. Army and Navy. Send 4c in stamps for big catalog.

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BENJAMIN FOX,

Reliable Pawnbroker,

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Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Furs and Fur Lined Overcoats

Winter apparel of all kinds cared for during the summer months and guaranteed

FREE FROM MOTHS

We specialize in this line and save you worry from moths and theft.

Loans good for one year—legal rates.

Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

Established 1876. Mail inquiries solicited.

Saks' Raglan Shoulder Topcoats For Men at $30

The "Raglan" is now being worn by particular men everywhere. We feel that the coming season will see it at the height of its popularity. As tailored and cut by the Saks tailoring organization the "Raglan" is in a class by itself—possessing more individuality to the square inch than any other topcoat made.

We *illustrate* just one model from our Spring assembly of Raglan Shoulder Topcoats at $30—a smart belt-all-around model available in a pleasing variety of Fancy Cheviots.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Elevators 35th Street Side to Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Elevators 35th Street Side to Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

There Are Just Three Ways of Measuring a Suit—

By Fabric, By Tailoring, By Price

At some shops they leave the measuring of quality to you—relying upon the general impression created to win you over. In bringing out, under the standard of Macy's Own Merchandise,

"Supre-Macy" Suits For MEN at $24.75

we put the job of quality measurements up to experts who were interested only in the task before them.

Best by Test at the Price

By Fabric: Hung side by side with other garments purchased at higher prices elsewhere, the woolen expert examined them critically and declared the all wool fabrics used in "Supre-Macy" Suits to be superior to those used in the other garments.

By Tailoring: An expert clothes-maker then compared them, inside and out, and reached the decision that "Supre-Macy" Suits were better made and contained more hand tailorng than the others.

By Price: With one exception the other garments would cost you 20% more elsewhere.

"SUPRE-MACY" R. H. Macy & Co. HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

"Supre-Macy" Suits are made of dependable, all-wool fabrics in semi-conservative models.

Macy's Own Merchandise

R. H. Macy & Co.

HARLEM PACIFISTS MOVED ON BY POLICE

Anti-Conscription Advocates Barred from Two Halls After Drawing Crowd of 2,500.

POSE AS TRUE PATRIOTS

Call Compulsory Service Un-American, Undemocratic, and Against Our Traditions.

Two thousand anti-conscriptionists were dispersed by the police in Harlem last night after admission to two halls had been denied them and they had found a third too small to hold more than a few of them. Those who did manage to squeeze into the third hall—about 200—applauded vigorously when their leaders denounced the limitation of "free speech," and asserted that they had as much right to talk against compulsory military service as against any other measure of interest to the public.

The original intention of the anti-conscriptionists was to meet in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, under the auspices of the Harlem Union Against Conscription, an organization of young men with headquarters at 1,467 Madison Avenue. Winter Russell, lawyer; Robert Spector, Socialist; Professor Henry Mussey of Columbia University, Abraham Wilson, President at 1,547 Madison Avenue. Winter Russell; the Rev. Norman Thomas, and August Claessens, Socialist, had been invited to speak on "Shall the United States Be Prussianized?" and to stimulate a great demonstration against the compulsory military bill pending in Congress.

Persons living in the vicinity of the New Star Casino, who are not anti-conscriptionists heard of the meeting and appealed successfully to the police and the management of the hall not to permit it. When the enemies of compulsory service arrived at the hall they found the door locked and Captain James Brady and a large force of policemen from the East 104th Street Station on guard in front of it.

The anti-conscriptionists protested heatedly, but finally were induced by the police to try to find another place in which to meet. The speakers arrived in an automobile while the argument was in progress, but after a hurried survey of the situation all but Wilson, Claessens, and Spector went home.

About 2,500 of the anti-conscriptionists refused to be discouraged by this rebuff, and marched to another hall at 62 East 106th Street, where they were also denied admission after a vigorous argument.

They finally found a haven at 51 East 104th Street, but as this hall could not accommodate more than 200, the rest reluctantly decided to go home after being hustled about, gently but firmly, by the police reserves.

"We are true American patriots," Spector told those who succeeded in gaining admission. "We are against compulsory military service and conscription, because it is un-American, undemocratic, and against our traditions. Under conscription about 3,000,000 men would be called from their work to the colors and the country would lose about $9,000,000,000 annually during the time they were away from their work."

Claessens, the next speaker, advised the anti-conscriptionists to "keep cool," and not to be discouraged by their treatment of last night. "We desire to see Prussianism defeated," he cried, "but our danger is not an invasion by Germans, but an invasion of German military ideas."

Other speeches were made and those who desire universal military service were vigorously criticised.

ASK LANDLORD TO PUT PEACE SOCIETIES OUT

Forty-one Tenants of 70 Fifth Avenue Sign Petition to Owner of That Building.

Forty-one tenants in the Educational Building, 70 Fifth Avenue, have signed a petition asking George A. Plimpton, owner of the building, to oust the pacifist organizations housed there. They include the Emergency Peace Federation, the clearing house for the peace societies, the American Union Against Militarism, the Church Peace Union, and the Woman's Peace Party.

The objectors have not yet presented the petition to Mr. Plimpton. Among the signers to the petition were representatives of the League to Enforce Peace and the New York Peace Union. Robert Underwood Johnson also signed. The peace societies believe nothing will come of the movement.

PACIFIST CHAPLAIN DROPPED.

Sons of the Revolution Re-elect All Officers Except Rev. Dr. Hall.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, a pacifist, was officially dropped as Chaplain of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual meeting last night at the Waldorf. He was the only officer not re-elected. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell was chosen in his place.

What aroused the ire of members of the society were remarks attributed to Dr. Hall that he "rather coveted" the "contemptuous" nickname of pacifist" because "so many similar ones had proved later to be titles of the highest honor." He proposed also a referendum vote on the war.

The society passed a resolution favoring universal service.

HISSES GREET COCKRAN.

Diners, with Aberdeen as Guest, Resent Fling at the Allies.

W. Bourke Cockran, speaking last night at a "war dinner" of the Society of Illustrators, denounced the European war as "the most sordid in the history of the world," and added that until the United States entered the conflict none of the belligerents could give a good reason for being a participant.

Scattered hisses greeted his remarks, and many eyes were turned toward Lord Aberdeen, who was the guest of honor. Cass Gilbert, architect, got up and defended the Entente Allies and the motives which prompted them to fight.

"I differ with Mr. Cockran in one respect," he said—"the Allies have been fighting for the principle of democracy."

At this many diners sprang to their feet and shouted their approval. Although he had characterized the aims of all the belligerents as "sordid," Mr. Cockran later said that the entrance of this country and the words of Mr. Wilson had lifted the war to a higher plane—a plane that was ideal.

If you don't know the difference, *any* cigar will do. If you *do* know, you'll always ask for

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward | SAVE THE BAND | Various Sizes and Shapes

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A man selects a lawyer or a doctor according to the importance he attaches to the case, as is indicated by the fact that he will not hesitate to employ superior legal or medical talent if the occasion warrants it.

We have been chosen of recent years to erect the biggest structures of modern times, simply because the Owners could not afford to take chances.

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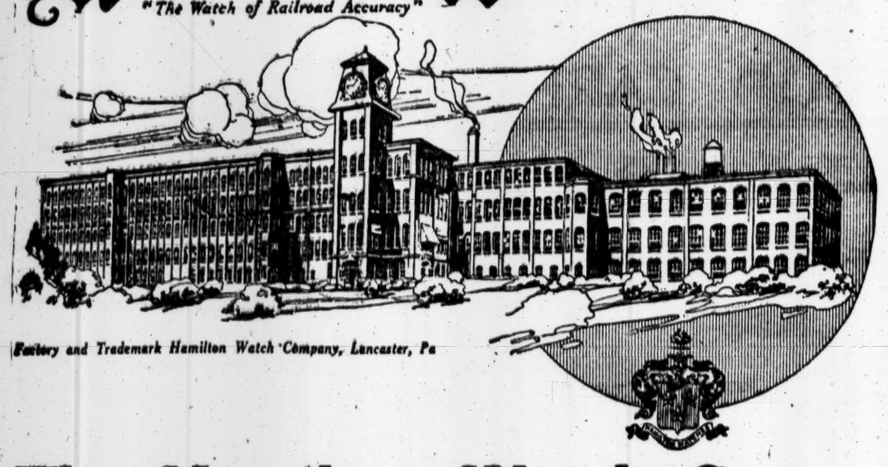
Building Construction

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"



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The Hamilton Watch Co. dictates to

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In a day of extravagant and easily-given praise there is something very solid about this recent expression of appreciation of The Dictaphone.

Quite simply, the Hamilton Watch Company writes: "We find them very satisfactory." On reflection, it will be seen that words could hardly go further. "Very satisfactory"—after all, that is the *point*. What *daily perfect service is implied!*

One of the most distinguished and successful members of the watch making industry, the Hamilton Watch Company's commendation of The Dictaphone is distinctly worth noting by other houses.

They commenced dictating to The Dictaphone early in 1916 with six Dictaphones. Finding as the months went by, just what The Dictaphone meant in *Convenience* and *Speed* for the entire office staff, more Dictaphones were installed until now they have fifteen in all.

The Dictaphone experts on office organization would like to show you just *how* it is that The Dictaphone is so "Very satisfactory." Why not get in touch today?

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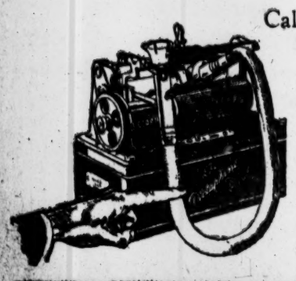
83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street.

Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

Address.....

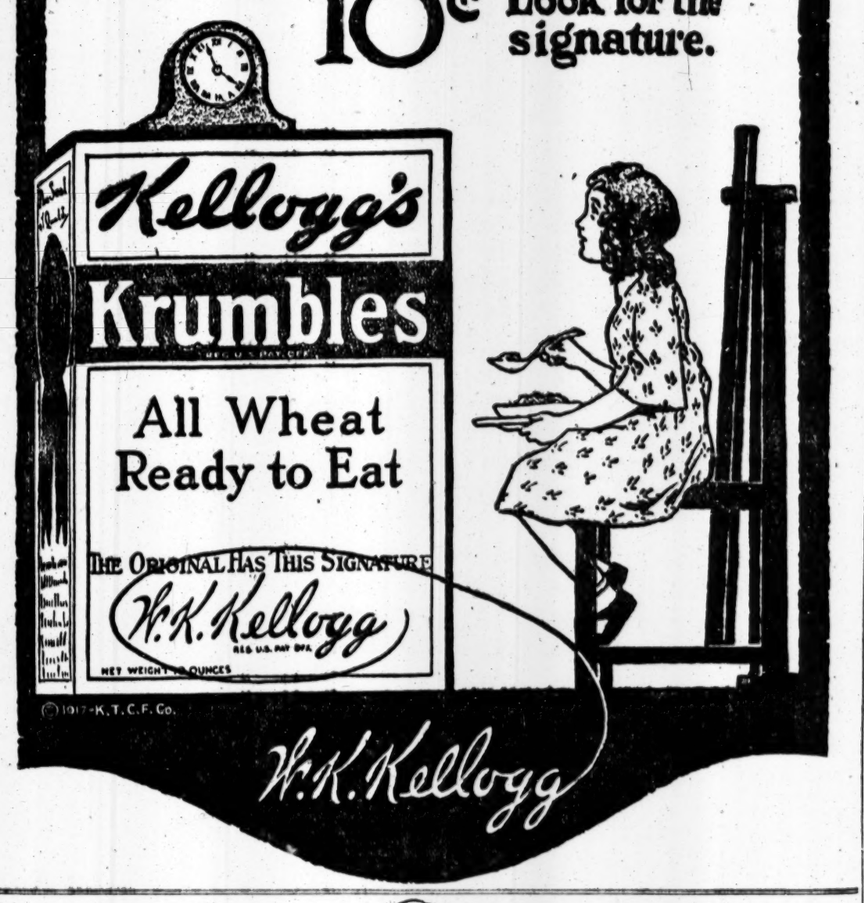
Address personally Mr......

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

Any time is Krumbles time.

Its a sustaining food. and always ready for the hungry child.

10¢ Look for the signature.



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—instead of a devitalizer

Willys Knight

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The Eight
Seven Passenger Touring
125 inch wheelbase
$1950

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Closed Cars

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Carbon tears down the efficiency of all ordinary types of motors faster than the wear and tear of use.

But carbon builds up the efficiency of the Willys-Knight Motor faster than wear and tear uses it up.

And so the Willys-Knight motor improves with use

Think of the joy of owning and driving a motor that is automatically *re*vitalized by the very deadly element that *de*vitalizes every other kind of motor.

It means more constant use without repair or adjustment, constant instead of intermittent efficiency and much longer life.

Let us tell you more of the advantages of the Willys-Knight motor.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.,

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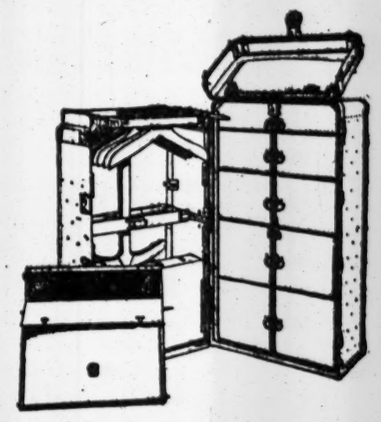
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles and Light Commercial Cars

ESTABLISHED 1848 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

At home you are known by the company you keep,—when travelling by the luggage you carry.



Cross combination wardrobe trunk, for men or women, green fibre covering, and binding; 9 garment hangers, 5 drawers; drawer for men's hats and interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats, shoe-box; 40 x 22 x 22¼ inches $28.50

Cross combination wardrobe trunk (as illustrated), for men and women, blue fibre covering and binding, blue lining, padded top; 14 garment hangers, umbrella straps, removable shoe-box and laundry box; five drawers with locking-rod, divided into compartments with 3 removable hat forms, electric-iron holder, secret jewel boxes; 40 x 25 x 23 inches $100.00

Bachelor wardrobe trunk; padded top; green fibre covering, brown fibre binding, green lining; 10 garment hangers, umbrella straps, removable shoe-box; 5 drawers with locking-rod, with compartments, two hat forms, removable tray with laundry bag; size 40 inches $70.00

Other Cross wardrobe trunks from $33 to $115.

Initials painted free of charge.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Hundred Page Illustrated Catalogue Upon Request.

New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th St.) 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

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You remember the old saying: "It's the little things that count." Well, here's a big "little" thing—the new "Lift-the-Dot" curtain fasteners. You adjust your side curtains in less than half the time, and without any of the "fussing" that this operation used to involve.

Chas. E. Riess

Some men buy a car for its beauty. Some for its quality. But all men want performance. They want their cars to do as well as any on the road; better if possible.

You get all three in the new Hupmobile. It is the year-ahead beauty-car. Comparison will convince you of this. Its quality and its value are recognized the world over. Its performance has been proved in every part of the country.

The New Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

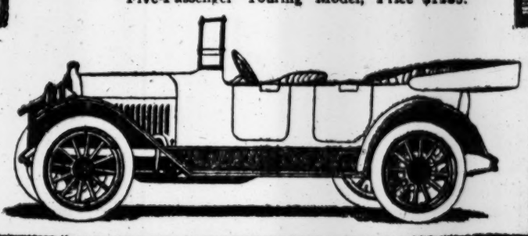
Five-Pass. Touring Car.....$1288 Sedan.....$1735
Seven-Pass. Touring Car....$1440 f. o. b. Detroit

Also full line of distinctive custom bodies, including Limousine, Brougham, Coupe, etc.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.

PHONE CIRCLE 1616 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1285.



UNION MEN OPPOSED TO ASIATIC LABOR BILL

Protest to President Against Board of Trade's Measure to Relieve Food Situation.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will, at a special meeting today, take up consideration of a bill for the temporary importation of Asiatic labor. The bill, which gives the President power to suspend any provision of law by which aliens are excluded from the United States, has been drawn up by William H. Gibson of the F. W. Linde Company, who first suggested that Chinese and Japanese laborers be permitted to enter this country to work on farms during the war.

The present and prospective high price of food will not, it appears, prevent union labor from vigorously opposing any such measure. Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Labor Union, brought the matter up before the Executive Committee of that body on Monday night, and announced that the labor representatives were unalterably opposed to any plan for bringing contract Asiatic labor into the United States.

Mr. Bohm said further that the Executive Committee had directed that a telegram be sent to President Wilson opposing the plan. Mr. Gibson, when told at his home in Tarrytown of the opposition of the labor men, said that the bill he had drawn up for the Board of Trade fully protected American organized labor.

"I don't see any reason," he added, "why organized labor should oppose the measure to supply this country quickly with agricultural laborers. The bill has been carefully drawn, and vests discretion in the President to act in the present labor shortage emergency. In any event, the Chinese or Japanese labor could not be retained here more than one year after peace was declared. The bill aims to furnish adequate help to take care of this year's crops, as the war, from present indications, will be over before it comes time to plant and gather another crop. The bill, if enacted, will furnish labor which the unions are unable to supply."

If the Board of Trade's Executive Committee approves the bill United States Senator William H. Calder and Representative F. W. Rowe will be asked to present it to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Calder of New York said tonight that he understood that some association would ask him to introduce a bill for importing Asiatic labor, but that so far he had received no such request. Mr. Calder said he would give the subject careful consideration before consenting to push the measure as he thought there might be many objections to it.

Corporal Shot Crossing Vacant Lot.

Corporal Charles R. Moran of Troop B of the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., reported to the police last evening that he was shot through the left arm while crossing a vacant lot at Sterling Place and Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. The incident occurred shortly after 5 o'clock, he said, while he was going to his home, at 517 Sterling Place. He felt a slight sting in his arm, but did not know he was wounded until he got home.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.

Our intimate knowledge of all needs of the expectant mother enables us to create everything that is best for the infant.

"The Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine of our new spacious second floor. Patrons tell us that it is the most beautiful and complete baby shop in town.

LANE BRYANT offer the mother-to-be as large an assortment of smart clothes for

Maternity

wear as can be found in the most exclusive shops for the NORMAL figure.

Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear, Brassieres.

Our great workroom facilities enable us to render not only low prices but such advantages as duplicating to measure with expert fittings and changing details to meet individual taste.

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Loss of some familiar and valued article causes vexation, which may speedily turn to gratification if a small advertisement be inserted in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

At Any One of the Brill Stores

THE most satisfactory undergarments that men can wear—soft, silky lisles and balbriggans that won't cling, stick or chafe—they fit perfectly, wash splendidly, wear wonderfully and will please and satisfy you immensely—ask for Munsing-wear Union Suits.

Athletic and Full Length Models, $1.50 and $2.00

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779 Broadway 1456 B'way at 42nd St. 791 Broad St., Newark
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Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

This Morning Opens

The April Sale Men's Furnishings

An Event of unusual importance, both in the variety and quality of the offerings and in the exceptional savings in price.

The Sale will continue until Saturday.

Shirts	Pajamas	Underwear
$4.95 Silk Crepes, novelty patterns; Heavy Silks, smart stripes.	$2.95 Fine silk and cotton, double silk loops.	95c Union Suits. Sea Island cotton, short sleeves, ankle length or athletic.
$1.65 Madras, in fancy stripes, with soft French cuffs.	$1.65 Madras and mercerized materials, plain or in stripes.	75c Union Suits. White self striped madras, sleeveless and athletic knee length.
$1.10 Madras, percale and mercerized; soft French cuffs.	$1.10 Mercerized materials, plain colors; fancy striped percales.	40c each. Shirts and Drawers. White self striped madras, sleeveless shirts and knee drawers.

Fifth Avenue — Ground Floor Direct Entrances — 38th Street

Men's Wear Of Style And Service

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

At Prices Uniformly Moderate

"SO I TAKE REAL PLEASURE IN THIS PHONOGRAPH MUSIC"

"I WAS one of those who held aloof from phonograph music. I prided myself upon a much broader knowledge of music than the average person has.

"And while I could not but admire the certain excellence attained in many phonographic reproductions, they still were not quite satisfying to me.

"Thus it was with a quite critical attitude toward, if not with an actual prejudice against phonographs that I first heard the Aeolian-Vocalion."

▼

"..... as my friend adjusted a record, I was already in my mind's eye telling him how foolish he was to wax so enthusiastic over an instrument little different from all the others. But my thoughts were halted—my attention was seized instantly. I began to listen with keen interest.

"A voice, a wonderful voice, was singing. The aria was that very beautiful one from Tosca—'Vissi d'arte e d'amor.' What fine, sweet tone!—how rich with emotion!

"Never had I heard such *human* voice from a phonograph. *The artistic qualities were beyond reproach.*

"Then taking the Graduola—the Vocalion expression device—I played a violin record myself—played it as I wanted it, with every tone shade, every crescendo as I felt it should be. I play the piano, but I have always wished to play the violin. How I enjoyed that first opportunity!

"The Vocalion gives me satisfying tone, magnificent tone, and a freedom of personal musical expression that I never could have hoped for.

"So I take real pleasure in this phonograph music. The Vocalion made by men of artistic skill and understanding is far in advance of those instruments which are the product of mechanical genius only.

"The Vocalion is a true musical instrument."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The new Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

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The Fifteen-Minute Test: Come to Aeolian Hall tomorrow, select your favorite vocal record, an orchestral and a solo instrumental record. They will demonstrate how the Vocalion meets every demand—will prove the Vocalion tone the most wonderful phonograph tone in the world.

Then play the instrumental record with the Graduola .... no need to tell what enjoyment you will find, only the experience will bring complete understanding and appreciation. Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowances on other phonographs taken in exchange.

Catalogue and Complete Information Upon Request

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AEOLIAN HALLS

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FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Painted From Life

WHEN each season opens, the clothing industry asks—"What styles are Society Brand showing?" It seems that men look to us for guidance—a responsibility we are glad to deserve and are determined to sustain.

These vigorous new military effects are now ready at the authorized Society Brand store in your city.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
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Principal & Interest
GUARANTEED
5%
You may invest $100 and upward.
Interest mailed every Six months.
Write for Booklet.
"The Ideal Investment."

New York Title & Mortgage Co
135 Broadway, New York
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ADVERTISEMENT.

See the Three Big National Parks and Colorado on One Vacation.

You are planning for your summer vacation?

You don't know where to go?

Well, think of this:

Through Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, out from Yellowstone over the wonderful new "Cody Road"—all these trips by comfortable automobile, a novelty perfected only this year—and then Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park in Colorado, with a jaunt to Denver and Colorado Springs (Pike's Peak and the "Garden of the Gods" near by).

The Government has spent money freely this past year in adding to the attraction of these playgrounds of the people.

There is no trip in the world so varied and full of interest.

The whole trip is made over the lines of a single railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed, dependable railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad.

Stop at the office or write. Let me tell you how easily and comfortably this wonderful trip can be made. Ask for folders describing each Park. Full of maps and pictures. No charge.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 6706.

If wear were your FIRST consideration, you would select

BATAVIA
***SECURITY* TIRES**
GUARANTEED FOR 4000 MILES

But if you are also interested in getting a tire that would be safe, you would choose Batavias just the same, because their Indented Tread was the first successful application of the correct non-skid principle. They are as durable as they are safe.

For best results use Batavia Tubes
THE BATAVIA RUBBER CO.
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Dressing Up
to your character demands the best clothes made.
Custom-tailoring quality in
Murray Hill Clothes
Prices $25 to $45—ready to wear
George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave. Cor. 41st St.

Wanted
$15,000
Second Mortgage
on Farm Property under cultivation within 15 miles of New York City.

Owners are of known responsibility and have a cash investment in this property of more than $100,000 over amount of first mortgage. For further information apply to

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue
AT 48th STREET

STAGE STARS JOIN IN ALLIED BENEFIT

Bernhardt Sends a Kiss from Her Bed in Mt. Sinai Hospital to Great Audience.

CARUSO OPENS PROGRAM

Metropolitan Opera House Stage Banked with Society Folk in Tableaux.

Caruso and the opera stars started the "patriotic and allied" benefit performance at the Metropolitan last night, French Theatre folk in New York stole first honors for the "Marseillaise," a vast stageful of society folk joined in tableaux and singing of patriotic airs, and when other Broadway houses were letting out their crowds the stars of the drama came in and carried the Opera House program along to midnight. Sothern and Marlowe read war poems written by Alan Seeger, Harold Begbie, and Julia Ward Howe, and Sir Herbert Tree made the speech of the night for the absent Bernhardt.

"I have a message for you," said the English actor, "from one who is very dear to us all, and whose absence tonight we all regret—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. I called on her today at Mount Sinai Hospital and found her full of vitality and courage and enthusiasm, I asked her if I might give the public a message from her. Then, with a fine gesture, she said, 'Tell them'—and with that she kissed me. Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully throw you the kiss of the greatest woman I have ever known. Alas, it is no longer mine."

There was a supper and a dance at the Plaza after the Metropolitan audience dispersed, and those in charge of the benefit said the results in money would not be known till all the returns were in. The proceeds were to be divided between the fund for mutilated soldiers of the Allies and the local branch of the Women Artists' Union, which joined in making the affair a success.

President Wilson sent a telegram, read from the stage, in which he expressed his sympathy with the several charities, and desired that his name be among the patrons.

An orchestra, led by Oscar Spirescu, assisted throughout the evening with music by Massenet, Charpentier, Saint-Saens, and others. Sybil Vane encored an air from "Madama Butterfly," with Ivor Novello's "Keep the Home Fires Burning." She was accompanied at the piano by Clara Novello Davies. Frances Alda sang Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux" and La Forge's "Ecstasy." Yvonne Garrick acted a solo-comedy, "The Little Abbé," and Gilda Darthy recited "The Battle of the Marne" in a way to bring the audience to its feet singing "The Marseillaise."

Caruso surprised even his Metropolitan admirers with novel songs, not an opera air among the lot, and mostly in French. One was Debussy's "Song of the Poor Children," and an encore in Italian was by his accompanist, Richard Barthelemy. In the great tableau, Mme. Alda as Columbia sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," Povla Frijsh gave stanzas of the "Marseillaise," and Alice Verlet "La Brabanconne" of Belgium, with 500 women for the chorus, and a final unveiling of grouped figures of the allied countries high up back of the stage to the Seventh Avenue wall, while men dressed as soldiers waved the French and American flags.

The house gave great cheers for Julia Marlowe Sothern's reading of "Verdun" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." With the addition of 'cello solos by the Belgian artist, Maurice Dambois, and speeches by Emile Vilermin, on behalf of Gustave Heslouin, and by Sir Herbert Tree for Sarah Bernhardt, the long program ended an occasion unique in recent years at the Metropolitan.

BREAK ON TENEMENT LAW.

Secretary Veiller Leaves Committee and Denounces Lawson Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Lawrence Veiller, who for nineteen years has been Secretary and principal executive officer of the New York Tenement House Committee, announced today that he had left the committee because "the energies of its members have been devoted for nearly two years to the destruction of the tenement house law, which they helped to put upon the statute books sixteen years ago."

"I for one," Mr. Veiller said, "do not care to devote my time to working with a committee which gives more attention to the interests of those dealing in real estate and financing houses than to the welfare of the great mass of people of New York City who are unable to protect themselves."

Mr. Veiller said the immediate cause of his resignation was that he had been refused freedom to express publicly his views in opposition to the bill amending the tenement house law which has been introduced by Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings. "I am entirely out of sympathy," he added, "with the judgment of a majority of the committee that it was desirable to increase the fire hazards and return to the unspeakable airshaft."

Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect, a member of the Tenement House Committee, said last night that the committee had withdrawn its objections to the Lawson bill after the Brooklyn interests back of it had submitted an amendment promising radical changes. According to the new provisions, the first-floor bathroom of a tenement would be lighted by a window to the open air, the second-floor bathroom by a shaft to the roof, and the third-floor bathroom by a skylight.

Paul D. Cravath is Chairman of the committee.

WILSON AVENUE IN PARIS.

Proposal Before Council to Rename Street After the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 17.—A proposition has just come before the municipal Council which will probably be accepted, to rename one of the principal streets of Paris "Avenue President Wilson."

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

Superior quality in **"Hall's" Spring Beds** and **Mattresses** does not mean higher prices. You will be surprised to learn how little more you will pay for such high grade goods than those of poorer make and materials. Your dealer will tell you that "Hall's" bedding is the best for the money and can supply you. You can order your bedding at our warerooms to be shipped by your own dealer if you wish.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

LONDON OBSERVES FIRST MEATLESS DAY

Restaurants Welcome the New Regulation—Potato Shortage Grows Greater.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—London had its first meatless day today and the Provinces will have theirs tomorrow. There is nothing to prevent householders from purchasing in advance sufficient meat to enable them to disregard the regulations, but the response, which hitherto has been made by the country to appeals to its honor, is held generally to justify the food authorities in their expectations that a sensible reduction in consumption will follow the one meatless day a week rule. Many London clubs already have two meatless days each week. London restaurateurs generally prefer the new methods to the old system of limited courses for meals, and today's menus, although meatless, were ample and appetizing.

Appeals to the well-to-do classes to cut down the consumption of bread in order to leave more for the poor, are becoming more intensive.

The shortage of potatoes grows greater, and it is a common thing to find well-to-do people who haven't eaten a single potato in a week.

Milk is now sixpence a quart and threatens to go to a shilling unless the Food Controller takes steps to stop the advance. The advent of milder weather has relieved London's troubles in one particular—that of coal. For nearly a month past one of the city's greatest distributing agencies has professed its inability to execute orders to deliver a ton of coal under less than eight weeks' delay, owing, not so much to the lack of supplies, as to the shortage of labor to meet the demands for delivery.

Poets' Day at Independent Exhibit.

Today will be Poets' Day at the Independent Art Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, and a group of poets will read their poems. Among those who are to appear will be Mary Austin, Ridgely Torrence, Maxwell Bodenheim, Enrique Cross, Charles Duncan, Arture Giovannitti, Horace Holley, Harry Kemp, Mina Loy, Allen Norton, and William Carlos Williams. The pictures shown by the Independent artists continue to attract, and on the upper floor the Tea Garden serves tea and patriotism under the auspices of the National Special Aid Society for an extra payment, which goes for war relief.

SENATORS DISCUSS NEW STATE TAXES

Conference Agrees on a 3 Per Cent. Impost on Corporations.

AUTOS MAY PAY MORE

Proposal to Double the Present Registration Fee Is Approved—More Funds Needed for War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—With only $49,500,000 in revenues from indirect taxation in sight, the Legislature is confronted with the necessity of raising approximately $80,000,000 to meet the requirements of the State Government and leave a sufficient surplus in the treasury to meet extraordinary demands arising out of the war. The preparedness program of the State, up to the present time, has added $7,000,000 to the budget, and there is every indication that before all the expenditures for this purpose have been met that increase will be doubled, possibly trebled. This amount, it is true, may be raised by a bond issue, but a substantial surplus is required to meet emergencies.

To consider the situation a conference of Republican Senators was held today. Two proposals occupied most of the attention of the conference. One was a proposal to levy a new tax on automobiles in addition to the present registration fee which it is expected will net the State about $2,000,000. The other was a plan to levy for State purposes a tax of 3 per cent. on the income of manufacturing and mercantile corporations.

Such corporations, employing at least 40 per cent. of their capital in manufacture within the State, up to the present time have been exempt from any State tax on their profits, but have been required to pay local taxes on real and personal property. Under the plan today such corporations would be relieved of a local tax on their personal propesty.

It is estimated that the revenues from this source would be approximately $14,000,000, which, added to the other revenues from new sources and the $49,500,000 in sight from taxes already provided for, would give the State indirect taxes aggregating $68,000,000, leaving $12,000,000 to be raised by direct tax.

Before the conference broke up late this evening the Republican Senators had definitely decided on the 3 per cent. tax on manufacturing and mercantile corporations, and on the additional automobile tax, which will involve the doubling of the present registration fee on pleasure vehicles when the license is obtained after Aug. 1. Automobile owners who already have paid their registration fee for the year beginning Feb. 1 will be immune from the increase until Feb. 1 next year. It was also decided to impose a tax on so-called trailers which are operated in connection with motor cars. This, it is expected, will net the State about $100,000 a year.

At a conference tomorrow the question of local option and readjustment of excise revenues will come up for discussion.

LAPLAND HITS A MINE.

White Star Steamer, However, Manages to Reach a British Port.

News was received here yesterday from England that the White Star Liner Lapland, which left New York more than two weeks ago for a British port, struck a mine, but steamed to her destination without assistance. It was said that the damage to the liner was not serious. The Lapland did not take any passengers from New York on her last trip. She is commanded by Captain J. Bradshaw, and up to the last voyage had been running across the Atlantic since the beginning of the war without accident.

ASSAILS GERMAN JINGOES.

Theodor Wolff Defends Bernstorff from Criticism of His Diplomacy.

COPENHAGEN, April 16, (via London, April 17.)—In today's Berlin Tageblatt Theodor Wolff comes to the defense of Count von Bernstorff and the German-Americans against the attacks made upon them in the Conservative and Pan-German press. The latest example of these attacks was in the weekly review, the Kreuz-Zeitung, in which it was asserted that the Washington Embassy had been perhaps the weakest point in the whole system of German diplomacy and had failed in correct judgment of American conditions and American temperament. Her Wolff asserts that this charge is utterly false. As for the German-Americans he says:

"The German-Americans, whom the jingo writers now wish to disown and repudiate for failing in their mission in America, have a legitimate grievance against the Pan German jingoes, whose extravagance of language and action has made any attempt to explain and defend Germany futile. Many of the German-Americans are out of sympathy with the Prussia of caste privilege and bureaucratic tutelage, but if Prussia and the empire had a complete re-birth the obstacles to love and attachment of the old Fatherland would disappear."

The writer says that those who, after working for months to bring about war with the United States, now profess disappointment and surprise are doomed to further surprises. He warns them that the old autocratic Russia, on which, he says, they relied for support of their reactionary policies, is gone forever. Herr Wolff concludes with predicting the rise of a school of Socialist diplomats "who will spin threads of brotherhood and pease over the heads of Governments."

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for distress after eating

There is no earthly need of suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, or other results of "indiscreet" eating. Eat what you like and rely on delicious, natural Man-a-cea Water to keep you free from stomach distress. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels and cafes. Ask your dealer for a booklet.

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TRAVELERS appreciate the comfort and restfulness provided at Hotels Statler (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit). You do not merely rent a room; you buy a service of comfort and convenience.

A good bed in a pleasant room; a private bath room; circulating ice-water; a well-stocked writing desk; a morning paper before you wake; cheerful restaurants, serving good food; extra-comfortable lounging rooms—these things are but the background of that complete, courteous, interested service which we call Hotel Statler Service.

The fourth Hotel Statler (in St. Louis) will open this fall.

The Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world—2200 rooms, 2200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.

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BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
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Now building in St. Louis and New York.

After All—The Closed Car Is The All-Year Car

The windows can be lowered for as little or much air as you wish. In a moment you can exclude dust or storm. You are always protected from the heat and glare of the sun. And in no type is the superiority of the

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transmission so distinctly apparent as in the closed car.

The total absence of gear changing—the velvety gradual start and stop—The Coasting Feature and the soft magnetic brake, which obviate tire slippage—the gradual acceleration which carries you from one to forty miles per hour without jolt or jar—

All these essentials beget economy and afford a motoring luxury and restfulness obtainable only in The Owen Magnetic—"The Car of a Thousand Speeds."

Baker R & L Co., Inc.
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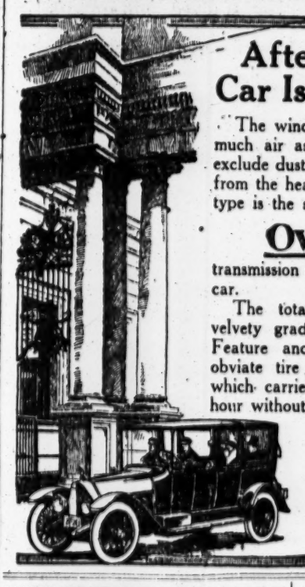

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WRITE OR PHONE AT ONCE.
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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Advt.

'Way in Front for 8 Years

It was in 1909 that Fatimas nosed their way to the front and became the fastest-selling cigarette costing over 10c.

And, except in one or two localities, Fatima's big lead is increasing *faster today than ever*—in spite of the big sales of cheaper cigarettes, packed to imitate Fatima.

Of course, Fatima's remarkable sales do not make Fatimas taste any better—in fact, no cigarette can just suit every man's personal taste.

But it proves that MOST men find that Fatimas keep their promises—that Fatimas do taste good and are comfortable *while* you are smoking and that *after* you smoke they leave you feeling just as fine as before.

Yes, Fatimas are sensible—and some day you'll become a Fatima smoker.

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A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE

The Original Turkish Blend
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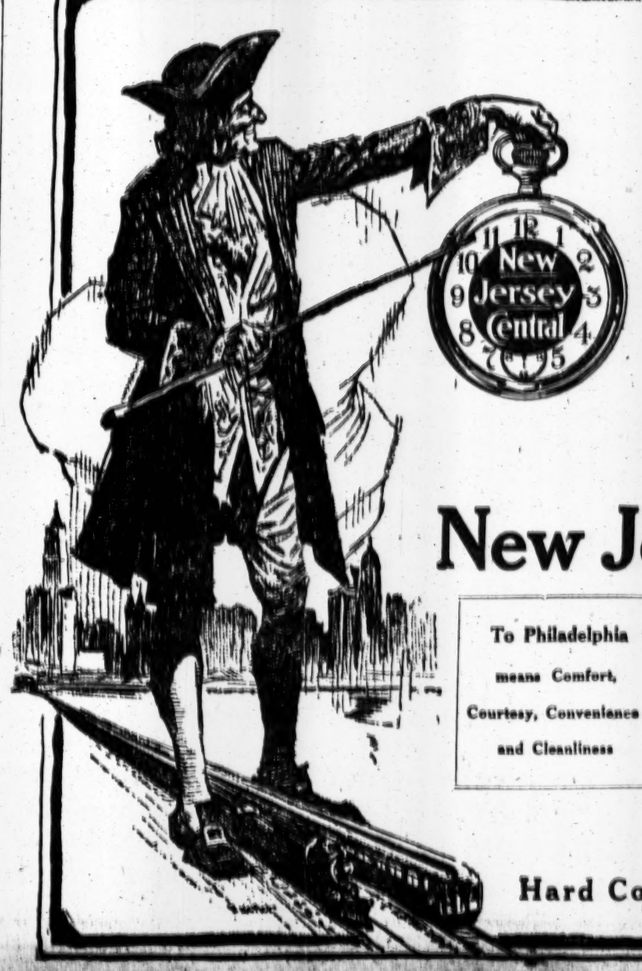

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A Matter of Preference

By the use of a fine judgment and discrimination thousands of experienced travellers, more and more every month, prefer to journey to PHILADELPHIA by the hourly trains over the

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To Philadelphia means Comfort, Courtesy, Convenience and Cleanliness

A complete equipment is provided for comfort and safety—rock-ballasted road, smooth riding cars, courteous attendance, and a remarkable absence of the customary smoke, dirt and dust—the route of rare refinements.

Special Dollar Dinner

Patrons are particularly pleased with the Dollar Dinner served on the 5 and 6 o'clock trains each way between New York and Philadelphia—a feast of plenty served with a fine sense of nicety and daintiness.

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Fast trains leave "Every Hour On the Hour," Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days, and 8.15, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.40 P. M. and hourly from 1 P. M. to 11.00 P. M., Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M.

Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

Hard Coal—No Smoke—No Tunnels

SOFT COAL MINERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Operators Agree to a 20 Per Cent. Rise for the Central Field.

ANTHRACITE DEMAND NEXT

Miners Expect Hard Coal Men Will Get More Pay Because of High Prices for Food.

Coal operators in conference here with representatives of the miners, agreed yesterday afternoon to raise the wages of the 225,000 bituminous coal miners in the central competitive field, which embraces Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania. Their action followed a conference at the Hotel McAlpin, at which sub-committees representing labor and capital discussed for several days every phase of the wage situation. The agreement was reached late in the afternoon and under it, the miners will receive an increase of approximately 20 per cent. over the wage fixed by an agreement which will not expire until March 31 of next year. The advance was granted in response to the mine workers' complaint that the former wage scale was not sufficient to meet the war-time cost of living. This is the recommendation adopted:

First—That pick and machine mining be advanced 10 cents a ton in the States and districts comprising the central competitive field, and that screen coal mining prices in the block coal field of Indiana be advanced in proportion to the mine run prices therein agreed to.

Second—That all day labor now receiving $2.90 a day be advanced to $3.09.

Third—That monthly all men and all other classes of labor employed in and around the mine be advanced 60 cents a day except as follows: Trappers shall receive $1.90 a day, and all boys now receiving $1.87 a day or less shall be advanced to $1.90 a day. No advance shall be paid on dead work or yardage.

Representatives of the miners believe the 173,000 anthracite miners will soon ask and receive a similar increase. John P. White, who is President of the United Mine Workers, said the conference has set a new mark for the prompt adjustment of differences between employers and employes. The agreement, he added, was made "in a spirit of patriotism and mutual accommodation worthy of good citizens in this time of emergency."

"This is in marked contrast to the turmoil and confusion that swept over the English coal industry and threatened to paralyze England's industrial activities soon after the war began," continued Mr. White. "American coal operators have accepted as valid our opposition to the payment of bonuses, always a source of controversy and discord, and have met our demand for a flat increase so that the miner will know definitely what his earnings are to be.

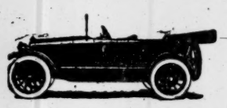
"Everywhere there have been unforseen and unprecedented advances in the cost of every article of necessity. Now, before the full pressure of war is upon us, we have agreed on a readjustment that will put the coal industry of the nation on a sound and healthy basis."

The joint conference adopted a resolution offering to the Council of National Defense their support and co-operation. A committee of five operators and five mine workers will endeavor to render service to the nation in maintaining the production of coal and in enlisting the maximum co-operation of employers and employes represented in the coal mining industry as to meet the requirements and needs of the National Government.

GRANT SIX

$875

The easy riding qualities of the Grant Six are demonstrable.



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ADVERTISEMENT.
Giants vs. Boston. Tickets on sale for opening Game, April 30th, N. Y. Club Office.

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WAKE UP AMERICA DAY

(tomorrow) THURSDAY, APRIL 19TH (tomorrow)

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."—WOODROW WILSON.

In Commemoration of the Battle of Lexington and The Minute-Men of 1776
The Most Patriotic Demonstration Ever Held. Something Everywhere in New York

MIDNIGHT

FIRST TIME IN CITY'S HISTORY

Tolling of Church Bells Announcing Rides of Modern Paul Reveres Warning Sleeping People of Another Fight for Freedom.

APRIL 19 AT CARNEGIE HALL ALLIED ARTS PATRIOTIC RALLY
ELSA MAXWELL, Chairman
From 9:30 A. M. to 3 A. M.

The following stars will positively appear:

Madame Cisneros,	Lyn Harding,	Madame Edvina,	Claire Rochester,
Edna May,	Sir Herbert Tree,	Frank Pollock,	Burr McIntosh,
Jane Cowl,	Will Rogers,	Pavlo Fijsh,	Irving Cobb,
Laurette Taylor,	Maurice & Walton,	Elsie Janis,	Mary Nash,
Charlotte Ives,	Ethel Barrymore,	Ruth Draper,	Henry Hull,
Catherine Nesbit,	Justen Johnstone,	Tom Dobson,	Tom Wise,
Peggy Wood,	Julie Opp Faversham,	Nora Bayes,	and many others.

THE GREAT U. S. GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURE FILM,

"UNCLE SAM AWAKE"

THE FIRST SHOWING IN AMERICA OF MOVING PICTURES OF RAEMAKER AND HIS FAMOUS WAR CARTOONS. PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES BY MANY FAMOUS MEN.

Box Seats $1.00. All Seats 25c and 50c. No Reserved Seats.

Army and Navy Aviators Will Fly Over New York,
Bombing the City with Appeals to Stimulate Interest in Recruiting.
Recruiting under Direction of Laurette Taylor, Jane Cowl and others.

THURSDAY, A. M. **PARADES Start from Broadway and 72d St., and Fifth Ave. and 72d St., and Broadway at 1:30 P. M., Dispersing at Washington Square**

1:30 P. M. **Young America Parade Under the Auspices of the Junior Patriots of America**

2:30 P. M., N. Y. C. COLLEGE STADIUM.
Thousands of undergraduates from every college in Metropolitan District
Music. Singing. Addresses by prominent men.

8 P. M. **Patriotic Demonstration and Labor Meeting at Cooper Union**

All the Allied Trades represented in effort to stimulate interest in recruiting.

COMMITTEE:
TIMOTHY HEALY, Chairman

Edwin Gould, Daniel S. Jacobs, Peter J. Brady, George McGuire, James Morrissey, J. P. Coughlin, Al Boulton, Martin Lawlor, Robert Brindell, Edward Edwards, Edward I. Hanna, Hugh Frayne, Thomas Rock, Thomas Curtis, John F. Riley, John Mitchell, Barney Larger, John Manning, James P. Holland

SPEAKERS:
Peter Brady, James P. Holland, Hugh Frayne, Joseph Barondess, John Manning, A. J. Boulton, John N. Parsons

United States Government Junior Patriots Film

Uncle Sam, Awake!

SHOW THE NATIONAL COLORS FROM YOUR HOME AND OFFICE—WEAR THEM—SHOW THEM ON YOUR AUTOMOBILE—JOIN THE WAKE UP AMERICA DAY DEMONSTRATION

For information, call on Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, 50 East 42d Street. Telephone Vanderbilt 2660, Committee. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman.

Note—This is only a Partial Program to Date.

GIANTS' STRING OF VICTORIES IS NOW FOUR—YANKEES ALSO WIN, DESPITE LIGHT HITTING

GIANTS AGAIN DINE ON TENDER ROBINS

Enjoy Hearty Repast at Expense of Champions, Who Foot Bill to Tune of 8 to 3.

SEVENTH QUITE AN INNING

Winners Glean a Little Matter of Five Runs In That Session—Pfeffer Bumps the Bumps.

The Brooklyn retreat received another powerful shove at Ebbets Field yesterday, and if Robinson's troopers don't buck up pretty soon, they will back right out of the league. The Giants continue to enjoy the best of health and are still running wild. They laced the Dodgers again by a score of 8 to 3, and there was so much difference between the performances of the clubs that you'd never suspect they were in the same league.

The McGraw invaders of Flatbush perpetrated a seventh inning upheaval on the Dodgers which sent five runs trickling over the plate. The gathering of about 5,000 Brooklyn fans moaned pitifully at the destruction. Their pet piece of pitching furniture, Ed Pfeffer of Grand Rapids, was sunk without warning, the Giants thumping him for fifteen hits. Bridegroom Davey Robertson was the author of a home run, two singles, and a sacrifice fly, while Buck Herzog and the great Zim nicked off three slams each, including a life-sized triple apiece.

Pol Perritt refused to throw anything the Dodgers could hit for five innings. Brooklyn bats discovered his secret in the sixth and seventh, but the players made poor use of the half dozen hits they made in these periods. The Giants' march of triumph was materially aided by the left side of the Dodger infield, which was as porous as a piece of mosquito netting. Ivan Olson can get a job in a circus any time, if he can juggle they way he did yesterday. He had three errors. Fabrique, the brand-new Dodger shortstop, also contributed a couple of foozles.

Olson's Palms Nicely Buttered.

Olson's fingers were smoothly greased in the seventh, when McCarty was at the bat. McCarty hoisted a high foul naif way to third base, and Miller and Olson both stood to one side respectfully while the ball fell harmlessly between them. Then McCarty sent up another foul in the same place, and Olson muffed it with a cleanness acquired only by practice. McCarty had a long, trying session at the bat. Not only did Olson twice refuse to catch his foul flies, but Pfeffer two or three times came uncomfortably close to hitting McCarty in the head. The Giants' catcher averted damage to his cupola by dropping to his knees twice. Pfeffer finally got McCarty by dashing the ball against his ribs, and he went to first. It was his evident belief that for what he had been through he ought to get a safe passage at least to third base.

The Giants began to batter Pfeffer in the first inning. With one down, Herzog singled to left. He tried to stretch it into a double, and was thrown out at second by Wheat for his pains. Herzog opened the fourth with a single, and Robertson roled a line drive to left which took a decided curve and hopped out of Wheat's reach, rolling to the fence. So Robertson cantered all the way around, sending Herzog in ahead of him. More about that inning anon.

Brooklyn spruced up a bit in the sixth, and, with one out, Fabrique got an infield hit in Holkes vicinity. Daubert also got an infield rap when Holke failed to throw to second fast enough to make a force-out. Myers sent a single to short and filled the bases. Wheat's sacrifice fly pushed Fabrique home.

A Regular Merry-Go-Round.

The Giants' portion of the seventh was long and feverish. Eleven batsmen came up during the session, and if the Giants hadn't finally shown a little pity, it would still be the seventh inning in Brooklyn.

Rariden was safe on Fabrique's error and Jim Thorpe ran for the catcher. Fabrique also muffed a throw to second and failed to get Thorpe on a force-out after Perritt's grounder. Burns beat out a roller along the third base line, and filled the bases. Herzog stopped one of Pfeffer's shoots with his shin, and Thorpe was forced in with a run. Robertson's drive to centre scored Perritt and Burns. Heinie Zim sent two more runs across when he singled to right.

And up to this time there was no one out.

Fletcher rocketed to Fabrique, and Zimmerman died stealing. McCarty, batting in Rariden's place, after his trying session with Olson and Pfeffer, was hit with the ball and got to first. Pol Perritt, up for the second time in the same inning, forced McCarty at second and brought the carnage to a close.

In Brooklyn's half of the seventh, Miller singled to centre with one gone, and Pfeffer flied to Herzog. Fabrique walked, and Daubert's hit to first scored Miller. Hi Myers singled to left, scoring Fabrique. Brooklyn rested there, but the Giants kept right on.

In the eighth, after Burns had been exterminated at first by Fabrique, Herzog tripled to deep left and scored on Robertson's sacrifice fly to Myers. Zimmerman followed Herzog's excellent example and tripled to right, but he was left stranded, as Fletcher was tossed out at first by Fabrique.

The only consolation for Brooklyn in the whole game came in the fourth, when Zack Wheat made a marvelous smash for the third out when the Giants had the bases crowded. This happened just after Robertson had made his home run drive. Zim followed him on that occasion with a single, and Fletecher sacrificed. Kauff rolled one to Pfeffer, and Zim was run down between second and third. Holke walked, and Rariden got an infield tap, jamming the corners.

It was now up to Pol Perritt. He gave the crowd an awful shock when he hammered a long fly to left field which looked as if it was out of Wheat's reach. It had all the joyful earmarks of a home run. Wheat turned and raced toward the fence, and just as the ball seemed about to soar away from him he leaped and gathered it in. That just deprived the Giants of four more runs, that's what that scandalous young catch did.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Herzog,2b	3	3	3	2	4
Robert'n,rf	4	2	3	1	0
Zimm'n,3b	5	0	3	0	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Murray,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Rariden,c	3	0	1	3	1
McCarty,c	3	0	1	0	0
Perritt,p	5	1	0	1	1
aThorpe	0	1	0	0	0
Total	39	8	15	27	14

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Fabrique,ss	4	2	2	4	7
Daubert,1b	5	0	3	9	1
Myers,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Olson,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Miller,c	4	1	1	7	2
Pfeffer,p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	33	3	8	27	16

a Ran for Rariden in seventh.

Errors—Rariden, Fabrique, (2,) Olson, (3.)

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3

Three-base hits—Herzog, Zimmerman. Home run—Robertson. Stolen base—Holke. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Fletcher. Sacrifice flies—Robertson, Wheat. Double play—Perritt, Fletcher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—New York, 4. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; Perritt, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 15 hits, 6 runs in 9 innings; Perritt, 8 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (McCarty, Herzog;) Perritt, (Olson.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 6; Perritt, 2. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
(Twelve innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	4	0	1,000
St. Louis	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
Chicago	3	3	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286
Brooklyn	0	4	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833
Boston	4	1	.800
Cleveland	3	2	.600
New York	2	2	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	4	.200
Detroit	1	5	.167

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game begins at 3:15.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

REDS' BELATED DASH WINS.

Bats of Roush and Wingo Prove Fatal to Pirates.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cincinnati won the third game of the series from Pittsburgh here today in a ninth-inning rally. Roush opened the inning with a single. Griffith, batting for Neale, forced him, and Kopf filed out. Wingo then hit for his second triple, scoring Griffith. Baird threw low on Schneider's easy grounder and Wingo scored the willing run.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Cueto,lf	3	0	1	6	0
Shean,2b	2	0	0	5	3
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Chase,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Roush,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Neale,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Wingo,c	4	2	2	2	0
Schneider,p	4	0	0	1	1
aGriffith	1	1	0	0	0
Total	30	3	7	27	13

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Schulte,rf	2	0	0	1	0
H'chm'n,1b	3	0	0	8	3
Baird,3b	2	1	0	3	3
Fischer,c	4	0	1	2	0
Ward,ss	3	1	2	0	4
McCarthy,2b	3	0	1	5	3
Miller,p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	27	2	7	26	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.

a Batted for Neale in ninth.

Errors—Baird, Fischer.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Ward. Three-base hits—Wingo, (2.) Stolen bases—Kopf, Cueto. Sacrifice hits—Roush, Shean. Sacrifice flies—Miller, Ward. Double plays—Hinchman and Baird; Wingo, Groh, and Chase. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 3; Schneider, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 2-3 innings; Schneider, 7 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, (Roush.) Struck out—By Miller, 1; Schneider, 2. Passed ball—Fischer. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Emslie and Klem.

BROWN RETAINS SPORTS.

Right to Cancel Schedules, If Deemed Necessary, Reserved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17.—The Faculty of Brown University today authorized the Athletic Board of the college to carry out the schedules of the university's athletic teams as arranged, with the understanding that it reserved the right to cancel any or all schedules, should it deem such action necessary.

Veteran Gymnast to Compete.

Among the competitors in the gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on Friday night will be E. C. Brendlin, who won the all-around national title nearly twenty years ago. Brendlin is a believer in gymnastics as a means of retaining youth, and has continued exercising, though he has suffered from an injured left arm since he competed at the Pan American Exposition.

Wallace Outpoints Mooney.

Eddie Wallace, the Brooklyn lightweight, easily outpointed Joe Mooney, a west side boxer, who substituted for Jimmy Duffy, in the main ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club last night. In the other bout scheduled for ten rounds, in which the principals were Johnny Morris, a former amateur champion, and Chick Nelson of Denmark, Referee Patsy Haley stopped the contest in the sixth session to save Nelson from further punishment.

TWO HITS ENOUGH TO WIN FOR YANKS

Donovanites Solve Johnson for Only a Single and Triple, but Beat Senators by 2 to 1.

The Yankees made much of light hitting at the Polo Grounds yesterday, so much in fact, that the way was paved for the downfall of the visiting Senators and their premier pitcher, Walter Johnson. Just two hits, one of them a single by Peckingpaugh, in the second inning, and another, a triple, by Wally Pipp, in the seventh inning, made possible a victory for the Yanks by a score of 2 to 1. It is evident from this that Johnson was in rare form and it is also evident that some other factors of pronounced importance intervened in the fray. Two lite-sized Washington errors in the second inning did their bit to turn the scale. However, the score represents smart baseball by the Yankees, the best of which was the timely cutting off of a ninth inning rally by the visitors, which threatened to assume steam roller proportions.

Allan Russel was on the mound for the Yanks and until the ninth inning he was as stingy with hits as was Johnson. Up to that time he had allowed but two and the Senators were flaying the air ineffectually. Six of them went by the strikeout route, with muttered imprecations against the moist ball that twisted and turned at unseemly angles as it broke over the plate. The Senators were no doubt in hopes that Russell would prove as erratic as he had in the past, when there was generally a tendency to lose control as the games neared their conclusion.

But yesterday control never deserted him and he held the visitors helpless until the last inning, when trouble was cut short by some snappy fielding, in which Maisel, Nunamaker, and Peckinpaugh contributed a sparkling double play that roused wild shouts of protest from the Senators. The spectators didn't give them a chance to chatter much. They decided the game was over, rushed out on the field and saved some of the visitors from a fine.

Joe Judge was the only Senator who had a real grievance. In the seventh inning he laid down a hit that wandered slowly toward third. Russel came over and gobbled it up, but it looked as if his toss to first was a bit too late to catch Judge. Tommy Connolly waved him out and Judge walked away with good grace, which was indicated by laudatory remarks about Connolly's eyesight. Connolly doesn't wear spectacles. Judge advised him to get a pair. Had Judge been safe at the initial sack the complexion of the game might be said to have changed, for he would doubtless have scored when Crane doubled to centre.

Russel had a dangerous moment in the fourth inning, when two passes and a single filled the bases. Crane was up next and Russel decided that it was a good time to tighten up. This he did, for the Senator swung mightily and went out on an infield tap to Maisel.

The second inning opened propitiously for the Yankees. Foster handled a lazy grounder from Pipp, as if it were a bomb, and Pipp perched graceless on the first base sack. Frank Baker, who was supposed to be dangerously wounded in one of his thumbs a few days back, was in the game again. The only thing the matter with him yesterday was that he couldn't hit. That was enough. He popped a fly to Crane, and Pipp lifted one that fell into Milan's waiting hands.

Pipp was still on first. Peckinpaugh whizzed a single past Foster and Pipp romped over to third. Then came another error and a Yankee run. Peckinpaugh started a steal and was trudging along without any apparent hope of reaching the second sack when Ainsmith whipped the ball down to Crane. The latter muffed the throw and Pipp scored. One, two, three was the order of the Yankees' retirement for the next four innings.

In the seventh Pipp scorched a triple to centre, the ball seeeking to get out of the lot through the exit gate, which wasn't open. Baker then filed to left and the shot was enough to go as a sacrifice fly to bring Pipp across.

The Senators made a real bid to tie the score in the ninth. After Milan had lifted a fly that was gobbled up by Peckinpaugh, Russel started ruthless warfare. He brought Rice to earth with a well directed shot on the knee and the latter limped to first. Menosky went in to run for him. Smith singled to short right and Menosky reached second. Joe Judge was sore because of Connolly's decision two innings before and doubled to short left, scoring Menosky and putting Smith on third. Jamieson was called upon to bat for Crane and hit a sharp one to Maisel, who threw out Smith at the plate.

Nunamaker whipped the ball to Peckinpaugh to head off Jamieson at second and Judge tried to come home. The sphere came flying back to Nunamaker, but Jamieson dodged over the plate. He hadn't touched it and Nunamaker ran out and put the ball on him amid wild protests that were curbed by the spectators' rush across the field to the exits.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rice,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Smith,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Judge,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Crane,ss	2	0	1	3	1
Ainsmith,c	2	0	0	3	2
Johnson,p	3	0	0	1	3
aMenoskey	0	1	0	0	0
bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	24	8

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	2	0
High,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Pipp,1b	3	2	1	11	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Magee,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Peck'gh,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Nunam'aker,c	3	0	0	8	2
Russell,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	25	2	2	27	12

a Ran for Rice in ninth.

b Batted for Crane in ninth.

Errors—Foster, Crane.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Crane, Judge. Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Ainsmith. Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double play—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, and Nunamaker. Left on bases—New York, 1; Washington, 5. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; Johnson, 1. Earned runs—Off Russell, 1; Johnson, 1. Struck out—By Russell, 6; Johnson, 1. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

Cochran Beats Appleby Brothers.

Welker Cochran, the youthful Chicago billiardist, defeated the two Appleby brothers, Francis and Edgar, last night, in 18.2 balkline exhibition matches at Daly's Billiard Academy. In his first match Cochran defeated Francis Appleby by a score of 300 to 148. The high runs were: Cochran, 83; Appleby, 37. In the second match Cochran defeated Edgar Appleby by a score of 300 to 126. The high runs were: Cochran, 82; Appleby, 32.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

SOTHORON QUELLS INDIANS.

Browns' Recruit Pitcher Blanks Cleveland, Allowing One Hit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Allan Sothoron, a recruit, held the Indians to one hit today, and St. Louis shut them out, 4 to 0. Only twenty-nine men faced Sothoron and only two reached second, Chapman in the first, when Sothoron gave two passes, and Allison in the ninth, when, after reaching first on Lavan's error, he stole second.

St. Louis got six hits off Bagby, each of which figured in the scoring. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	3	4
Jacobson,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Lavan,ss	3	1	1	1	5
Hale, c	2	0	1	3	0
Sothoron,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	4	6	27	15

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	3	0
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Wiggins,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Sulsto,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Turner,3b	2	0	0	0	1
aKavan'gh	1	0	0	0	0
Evans,3b	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,p	2	0	0	5	0
bAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	5
Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	24	11

a Batted for Turner in eighth.

b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.

c Batted for Bagby in ninth.

Errors—Lavan, Hale, Chapman, Roth.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Jacobson. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Allison. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2 St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; Sothoron, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 6 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Sothoron, 1 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Bagby, 3; Sothoron, 1. Time—1 hour 33 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

TIGERS ARE VICTIMS AGAIN.

Fall Before White Sox for Third Successive Time.

DETROIT, April 17.—Chicago made it three straight this afternoon, defeating Detroit, 4 to 2. Ehmke pitched well until the eighth inning, when triples by Leibold and Eddie Collins resulted in two runs and gave Chicago the game. Jackson's home run to deep centre was the batting feature.

Reckless base running in the closing inning contributed to Detroit's defeat.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	1	4
E.Collins,3b	3	0	1	1	4
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	4	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	9	2
Weaver,3b	2	1	1	1	2
Schalk,c	4	0	1	3	0
Danforth,p	1	0	1	0	3
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	14

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Cobb,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Hellman,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Ehmke,p	2	1	1	0	4
Spencer,c	3	0	1	5	2
bCrawford	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	2	8	27	15

a Batted for Danforth in eighth.

b Batted for Ehmke in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Spencer, Dyer, Young, (2.) Crawford. Three-base hits—Leibold, E. Collins. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Veach, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Ehmke, Weaver, Hellman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 3; Danforth, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Danforth, 5 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Russell, 3 and 0 in 2; Ehmke, 7 and 2 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Danforth, (Spencer;) by Ehmke, (Risberg.) Struck out—By Ehmke, 3; Danforth, 1; Russell, 1. Wild pitch—Danforth. Passed balls—Spencer, 2. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

ERRORS FATAL TO MACKS.

Red Sox Take Advantage of Five Blunders to Win, 3 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—Errors were responsible for all of the runs scored in the game here today, which was won by Boston, 3 to 1. Not a hit was made off Bush until after chances had been offered to retire the side in the sixth inning. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Scobita'l,1b	3	1	0	11	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Walker,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Scott,ss	4	0	2	5	1
Cady,c	4	0	0	2	1
Shore,p	3	0	0	1	7
Total	33	3	5	27	18

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Lawry,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Strunk,cf	3	0	2	2	0
Thrasher,rf	3	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	7	0
Bates,3b	4	0	0	4	4
Meyers,c	3	0	1	4	3
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	3
aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	27	19

a Batted for Meyer in ninth.

Errors—Lewis, Gardner, Scott, Witt, Lawry, (3,) Bates.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Scott. Stolen bases—Hooper, Scott, Walker, Lawry. Sacrifice hit—Thrasher. Double play, Shore and Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Bush, 3. Struck out—By Shore, 2; Bush, 2. Passed ball—Meyer. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owen.

This weather's a teaser for sneezers!

The wise thing's a Spring overcoat.

Our clothing men want us to mention the new Shetland Tweeds.

Also the serviceable dark Oxfords.

Spring suits — lighter weights; some full lined for men wary of sudden changes.

Of special interest to Officers of the Reserve Corps—

*"Westpointer" shoes.
Leather puttees.
Extra quality hats.

*Registered trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

NEWARK NINE WINS AS SEASON STARTS

Conquers Champion Bisons in First Game of International League Schedule.

The Newark club opened the International League season before a big crowd in Newark yesterday with flying colors, winning from Buffalo, the league champions, in the opening game, which was attended by Mayor Raymond of Newark and Mayor Fuhrmann of Buffalo. Newark, under its new manager, Tom Needham, the former catcher of the Cubs, drowned the Bisons by a score of 2 to 1. The season also opened in Providence, Baltimore, and Richmond.

At Newark there was a big automobile parade before the game, in which Mayors Raymond and Fuhrman took part, together with several city officials. In the parade numerous semi-professional teams marched in uniform. A platoon of mounted police led the baseball procession, which broke up at Weidenmayer's Park. Mayor Raymond threw out the first ball.

Walter Smallwood of Newark and George Gaw of Buffalo engaged in a close pitchers' battle, which was an even thing most of the way. Newark got a run in the first inning and Buffalo tied the count in the seventh. The Newarks scored the winning run in their half of the same inning.

The International League got under way this year under particularly bright conditions. There are four former league stars now managing clubs in the league. They are Needham of Newark, Lajoie of Toronto, Mike Doolan of Rochester, and Jack Egan of Providence.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltim're	0	0	1
Toronto	1	0	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	0	1
Montreal	0	1	0

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Newark	1	0	1000
Baltimore	1	0	1000
Providence	1	0	1000
Rochester	1	0	1000
Buffalo	1	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000
Richmond	0	1	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.
Louisville, 5; Columbus, 4.

P. S. A. L. Swimming Meet Saturday

The Public Schools Athletic League will conduct the annual elementary schools indoor swimming championships next Saturday morning at the West Sixtieth Street pool. It is expected that at least 400 boys will swim in the various events. They will be divided into four weight classes, 85 pounds, 100 pounds, 115 pounds, and unlimited weight classes. Last year Public School 40 of Manhattan won the Arthur McAleenan trophy awarded to the school winning the city championship.

MIDDIES CALL OFF SPORTS.

Naval Academy Schedules Quashed Because of the War.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 17.—Announcement was made at the Naval Academy today that all sporting contests with outside competitors had been called off for the remainder of this season. The war situation is responsible for this action.

STANFORD BARS ATHLETICS.

Long Eastern Trip Scheduled for Nine Is Given Up.

N. C. Strong, manager of the Eastern tour of the Leland Stanford Junior University baseball team, received a message here yesterday for Palo Alto, Cal., announcing the cancellation of all Stanford athletics and the consequent abandonment of the proposed trip. The telegram read:

"Action taken today cancels all intercollegiate athletic contests. Baseball trip off."

Stanford was scheduled to play the leading college teams of the Middle West and the East this season during a tour which was to have lasted from six weeks to two months.

BRAVES WIN IN TWELFTH.

Phillies Lose, 6 to 5, but Manager Moran Protests Victory.

BOSTON, April 17.—Boston won from Philadelphia again today in the first extra-inning game of the season when Pitcher Mayer gave Chappelle, a pinch hitter, a base on balls with the bases full in the twelfth inning. Smith counted off the run which made the final score, 6 to 5.

Philadelphia protested Boston's victory, Manager Patrick Moran announced tonight. A decision by Umpire Bransfield, who declared Pitcher Lavender of the Philadelphia Club out for running off the line between second and third bases in the third inning, when Philadelphia scored five runs, was the basis of the complaint.

Lavender had started to cross the diamond from second, apparently believing he had been called out on a play at that base, but turned and reached third base before the ball was thrown to that position. Manager Moran said his protest was based on the ground that a runner cannot legally be retired for leaving the base line unless intending to avoid being tagged.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
M'n'ville,ss	6	0	0	3	3
Massey,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Bailey,rf	4	0	0	3	0
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
Wilhoit,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Mage,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Kon'chy,1b	6	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	5	3	2	2	4
Kelly,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Gowdy,c	5	0	4	3	1
Crum,	1	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	0
Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	1
bChapelle	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	6	11	36	16

| PHILADELPHIA, (N.) | AB | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---

BOXING REPRIEVED IN THE ASSEMBLY

Davis Bill, Designed to Sound Knell of Pugilism in State, Fails of Passage.

WILL BE CONSIDERED AGAIN

Measure Expected to be Enacted Later in Session—Change of Two Votes Saves Present Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—A sufficient number of Assemblymen cast their votes in favor of the Davis bill, repealing the Frawley law, under which boxing is conducted, to pass the measure today, but before the clerk could announce the result, Assemblyman Robert P. Bush, Democrat, of Chemung, dean of the lower House, and Martin Bourke, Republican, of New York, changed their votes from the affirmative to the negative, and so, despite the Speaker's vote, the bill failed to pass. Of the seventy-six votes necessary for passage the measure got seventy-four, while fifty-six men voted against it.

Assemblyman G. T. Davis of Oneida, sponsor of the bill, moved to have the vote reconsidered, and the bill was laid aside. It will come up again and is expected to be passed.

Governor Whitman, at whose demand the measure was introduced, declared today that the adverse action on the part of the Assembly had not by any means changed his opinion that the boxing law should be repealed. It is not expected, however, that in this matter the Governor will bring any pressure to bear on the Legislature.

The opponents of the measure brought out two points in their arguments against the Davis bill. One, made by the minority leader, Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx, was that the enactment of the Davis bill would not stop the worst feautres of boxing in this State. Mr. Callahan said that if the present law was repealed, the State would go back to the custom of holding bouts on river barges or in fake athletic clubs, where there would be no authority to supervise the sport.

The other chief argument against the bill was that boxing developed the traits of courage and self-reliance in the young men, and should be encouraged.

Assemblyman Simon L. Adler of Monroe, the majority leader, and Mr. Davis, who introduced the bill, spoke in favor of the measure. They contended that boxing was not being conducted in a decent manner. Every effort on the part of the administration to regulate the sport had failed, they declared.

Governor Whitman has vetoed the appropriation for the maintenance of the Boxing Commission after the first of next November. Twenty-one Republicans voted against the bill and three Democrats for it.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Beacher and Gleason Win in Tourney for State Titles.

If determination counted for anything in the boxing ring, particularly in amateur competition, Patrick McCarthy, unattached, would be well on the road to the 125-pound New York State amateur boxing championship now. This fact was demonstrated last night in the preliminary series of bouts for amateur State honors held in the City Athletic Club.

Unfortunately for Patrick he was drawn against Charles Beacher, Educational Alliance, who recently won the metropolitan championship title at this weight. For the better part of two minutes McCarthy let loose with vigorous and well-meant wallops in the general direction of Beacher. Beacher boxed like a seasoned veteran and let his rival waft the air to his heart's content, and then sent over a right to the jaw and McCarthy went down. Referee Eddie Forbes stopped hostilities at once.

Robert Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, who holds metropolitan titles at 145 and 158 pounds, faced practically the same sort of situation in his only bout of the evening when he went against George Murphy, St. Bartholomew's A. C., in the 145-pound class. The only difference was that a few of Murphy's wild swings landed on Gleason and made him wary until the second session.

Other winners were:

108-Pound Class.—Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., (2 bouts;) I. Jampol Bronxdale A. C.; F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C.

115-Pound Class.—F. Zellner, Trinity Club, Brooklyn.

125-Pound Class.—T. Hughes, Paulist A. C.

135-Pound Class.—J. W. Riordan, Irish-American A. C.; Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A.; James Banning, Briarcrest Club, Brooklyn.

FOUR BILLIARDISTS BANNED.

National Amateur Association Suspends Viertel and Weiner.

Four amateur billiard players of this city, M. Isaacs, T. Tanaka, William Viertel, the national novice champion, and David Weiner, came under the ban of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at the last meeting of the Executive Committee. Two of them, Isaacs and Tanaka, were expelled from the association for violation of the rule which prohibits amateurs playing against professionals in a tournament where there are gate receipts or where prizes are offered. Viertel was suspended for three months from April 16, and Weiner for six months. The men were charged with playing in a tournament with Hal Coleman, a professional, at the Jefferson Academy, although Viertel and Weiner did not actually play against him.

The men were warned by letter that their taking part in the tournament would be a violation of the rules of the association. When their actual participation became known they were summoned to appear before the Executive Committee. The penalties were inflicted after the committee heard Weiner and Coleman. Weiner offered practically no excuse, other than that the players had not understood the intent of the warning letter. Coleman protested that he was unaware of charges of professionalism made against him a year ago, and said he did not consider taking money for teaching as impeaching his amateurism.

FORDHAM NINE OFF TODAY.

Game Arranged with Lafayette to Begin Baseball Season.

After having had the first eight games on its schedule canceled because of the war, Fordham University will open its baseball season today against Lafayette at Fordham Field. The contest was arranged yesterday. Originally the Bronxites had been listed to meet Yale at New Haven this afternoon, but with the abolition of athletics at New Haven, negotiations were opened with the players from Easton. Today will be the third time in as many years that Lafayette has opened the home schedule at Fordham. Two years ago the Bronxites won, while last Spring the tables were turned.

It has been decided at Fordham to carry out the schedules in all branches of athletics as far as possible. However, Fordham will not neglect military preparations. Ninety-one men are now drilling daily in the Ambulance Company, while another body is being gathered for the base hospital now in process of formation in the Medical School. Sergeant Tracey has been detailed by the War Department as drill master for the ambulance men. Drills will also be started next week for those students who are candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps. The time will be taken from the regular class hours for the military studies and will be credited as part of the scholastic schedule.

Welsh Spoils Nelson's Comeback.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, won a complete victory tonight over Battling Nelson in a twelve-round bout at the Coliseum. It was Welsh's fight all of the way. Nelson did not win a round.

RALPH LAWTON'S RECITAL.

First Appearance in New York of an American Pianist.

Ralph Lawton, an American pianist from the West, made his first appearance in New York yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mr. Lawton is a player well equipped with some of the most important qualities that make for good piano playing. He has taste, feeling, understanding, clearness of view; and these things appeared in his playing yesterday. His technique is well developed, though not beyond the point of liability to mischance. He went some distance in producing variety of tonal color. And so in Busoni's arrangement of Bach's D minor organ toccata and fugue Mr. Lawton attained an unusually clear, well-balanced, and well-proportioned performance, following Mr. Busoni in making it as much of a piano piece and as little of an organ piece as possible.

He also played Liszt's sonata and Chopin's in the same key of B minor; an intermezzo by Brahms, d'Albert's Gavotte and Musette, and some modern pieces, including Scriabine's "Poeme Satanique," which show close research on the composer's part into the significant characteristics of Liszt's orchestral "Mephisto Waltz." His performance of Liszt's sonata had fine qualities; but perhaps a somewhat less restrained, less sober manner would have brought it off better. There should be even no suspicion of dryness about this sonata if it is to make its effect; it should reek, drip, exude.

ANDREE BARLETTE APPEARS.

French Actress of Charm Plays in "The Thief" and a Comedy.

An entertainment given yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre introduced to the local stage Andrée Barlette, a French actress from the Theatre Femina, Paris, whose previous appearance here had been confined to drawing room and other private entertainments. Mlle. Barlette presented the second act of Henri Bernstein's familiar drama, "The Thief," and a little comedy by Jules Renard, entitled "Le Pain de Menage." In each of these she was assisted by José Ruben, the talented young French actor, who is one of the pillars of the Washington Square Players.

Mlle. Barlette possesses many natural endowments for the stage. She has great beauty and personal charm and the irresistible grace of her race that illumines and makes beautiful her many gestures. Her voice is rich and her enunciation the flawless enunciation of so many players schooled on the French stage. Mlle. Barlette is essentially a comedienne, but she nevertheless manages to convey with a considerable degree of sincerity the conflicting emotions of Marie Voysin in the scene with her husband in which she confesses that she is a thief. M. Ruben was excellent.

Between the dramatic numbers Johan Van Bommel, a Belgian baritone, sang a group of songs. His voice and style were pleasing, but his songs and accompanist were not happily chosen.

BARRIE PLAYS FOR WAR FUND

Three at the Empire May 7 in Aid of Theatrical Relief Work.

The program of new plays by Sir James M. Barrie for the purpose of creating an American Theatrical War Relief Fund was the interesting announcement made yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company. The plays will be presented at the Empire Theatre on Monday night, and it is significant that this date is the second anniversary of the Lusitania, in which tragedy Charles Frohman lost his life.

The gross profits from the engagement will be devoted to the war relief fund, and that the sum will be as large as possible casts of well-known players, among them a number of stars, will be chosen to interpret the plays. Single performances of plays or of miscellaneous programs have often been given for charitable purposes, but this is probably the first time in theatrical history that the whole run of a theatrical entertainment has been pledged to a charity.

The plays are entitled "The New Word," "Old Friends," and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." The last named is to be produced soon in London under the author's personal direction. Maude Adams's engagement in "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Empire will end Saturday night, May 5.

FIREMEN SAVE ANILINE DYE.

$100,000 Worth in Vault Near Entrance of Burning Building.

Fire, which probably started from a spark from a grinding machine, swept through the one-story brick warehouse and experimental shop of the American Gum and Mica Company, 553 and 555 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, with damage estimated at $50,000. Aniline dye valued at $100,000, stored in a brick vault near the entrance of the building, was saved by firemen.

Several of the nine men at work in the building noticed smoke pouring from a pile of bags near the grinding machine. Then flames shot up the walls to the rafters of the building, aided by air from two giant fans used in making stripping glue. Before the fire was under control it had worked its way through the building to West Sixtieth Street, where considerable damage was done to the wagon shed of the Sheffield Farms, Slawson Decker Company. The ignition of several 30-gallon tanks of alcohol was said to have accounted for the rapid spread of the flames. Several firemen were cut about the hands in moving machinery.

A gong sounded in the main office building, where there were 200 employes and, because of frequent fire drills, the building was emptied in less than a minute. A fire drill was held on Monday, at which a record was established, and many of the employes thought an attempt at bettering the result was being made when they heard the alarm yesterday.

MOTORMAN FAINTS, 11 HURT.

Lexington Avenue Trolley, Uncontrolled, Hits 34th Street Car.

Cornelius Sheehan, motorman of a southbound Lexington Avenue surface car, fainted and fell to the street as his car was nearing the Thirty-fourth Street crossing yesterday afternoon. The car, which was going downhill, crashed into an eastbound Thirty-fourth Street car, and eleven persons were injured and forty others shaken up. The most seriously injured, who were taken to Bellevue Hospital, were:

Cohen, Elizabeth, 314 East Ninety-first Street, lacerations of knee.

Eisdler, Louis, 117 West 117th Street, sprained back.

Goldman, Samuel, 456 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, broken leg.

Nye, Marcus, 672 St. Nicholas Avenue, laceration of head and hands.

Sheehan, Cornelius, 1,704 Third Avenue, lacerations of face and hands.

The Thirty-fourth Street car had started across Lexington Avenue when Sheehan was seen to fall from his post. Dr. Cary Eggleston of 412 West End Avenue, a passenger in the Lexington Avenue car, gave first aid to the more seriously injured, while passers-by assisted the women from the wreckage. Captain Rohrig and reserves from the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station kept back a crowd of 5,000 while the injured persons were carried into a drug store. Traffic was resumed after an hour's delay.

Americans Would Study Abroad.

Fifty-five American students have applied to The American-Scandinavian Foundation for stipends with which to study in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark during the school year 1917-1918. This relatively large number of applicants indicates optimism over the duration of the war, and also a growing interest in the three neutral countries. Of the applicants seventeen are of Swedish descent, fifteen of Norwegian descent, seven of Danish descent, and sixteen of English or other non-Scandinavian ancestry. The names of the successful candidates will be announced in May.

BILLY SUNDAY PRAYS FOR ALL NEW YORK

Asks Divine Blessing Upon the Mayor and Other Officials and the People.

BUSINESS WOMEN ATTEND

Delegation of 2,000 Hears Sermon and Learns of Plans for Future Work.

Billy Sunday closed his meeting last night with a prayer for everybody in New York. Standing on his pulpit, with his twenty-thousand-odd hearers on their feet below him, he called down divine blessings on every class of the population. It was the second prayer of its kind in the New York campaign, but this one was longer and more detailed than the first one.

Here is Sunday's prayer—or some of it, for no shorthand could catch all of his rapid delivery:

"Thank you, Lord, for this great throng. Help them. Say, Jesus, that fellow's had a hard time today. He's been watching the ticker and it's gone against him. He's a lot poorer than when he went downtown to Wall Street this morning. Lord, help him; he needs lots of help.

"Lord, go down Broadway and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, through the theatre district and the big hotels, the saloons and cabarets. Don't you miss anybody. Jesus, save Wall Street; save the east side and the households of the poor.

"Lord, bless the Mayor. He's a good scout, my friend John is; Jesus, he's helped us along. Bless Woods of the police; he's a good man, Lord. Bless the firemen and the policemen; bless the fellows that deliver the mail. Then there's the Collector of the Port, my friend Dudley Malone; bless him. He's watching all that come in and catching the ones that try to puttsomething over. Jesus, go down along the docks and the water front; go over into Jamaica and up in the Bronx. Go into the hospitals, bless everybody there; bless the physicians. Bless the lawyers, too; oh, Jesus, there's a bunch that needs lots of help.

"Then the newspapers. Aren't you proud of 'em, Lord? Wish I could remember them all. What with the war and the price of paper aren't you proud of the space they've given us? The devil didn't like those reports, Lord; he stood at the managing editor's elbow and said to him, 'Leave that out; don't give him much space tonight.' But it didn't do him any good. Bless the boys that sit on the rights and left and report the meetings. Bless the street car men, and the subway—the interurban—no, that's not right; what is it, Jesus? Yes, the Interborough; that's what I mean. Go down into the haunts of vice and corruption; don't you miss anybody, Lord. Don't make any difference whether he could get anything at the National City Bank or some of these big trust companies; bend over the battlements of Heaven and help him. Bless us, lead us, guide us, help us all and save us all. I——"

Sunday preached at the night service from Isiah, 44:10—"Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord of Hosts."

"You are living epistles of God," he said, "the Bible is the written epistle. When there's a conflict the world won't look at the written word.

"The heathen nations are gazing on the nominal Christian nations looking for testimony to Jesus Christ. Out of the horrible conflagration of Europe will come some good. Already the Czar and old Rasputin are overthrown. All the members of that dynasty were opposed to Christianity, but the present rulers of Russia all favor the Y. M. C. A. and other Christian movements. They've banished vodka, too.

"You don't need much of God. God needs more of you. When you tell me a man can drink and it won't hurt him you're a liar. You women can't go and 'fit the booze' & don't care a picayune whether it's in a restaurant or a hotel, and be as good women as those who don't. You say you can take it or leave it alone. I notice you never leave it alone. You say, 'It's no sin the way I drink.' You might as well say, 'It's no sin the way I steal.' There is no happy sinner; there is no unhappy Christian. I knew of a lady who had been a Unitarian, a Christian Scientist, a Universalist, a Spiritualist, an Ethical Culture, and a New Thought. She'd been pretty nearly everything the devil could concoct, and she said: 'It never did me one bit of good. I want to try Jesus Christ for a while.'

Alfred T. Ringling, the circus man, attended the meeting and studied Sunday's methods from the reporters' box. There was a delegation of 2,000 business women in the tabernacle, and the Rev. Miss Frances Miller, in charge of this department of the campaign, gave a brief talk on the work she wanted them to do.

The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Colt of Baltimore made a brief address at the evening meeting about Sunday's revival in that city last year, declaring that "his work sticks and everybody loves him. He remains one of the finest and greatest religious assets of that city."

In the afternoon service Sunday preached on personal work to an audience of about 6,000. He appealed for personal attempts on the part of Christians to convert others who are not believers. "You say, 'Where will I find these people to talk to them?'" he said. "Where won't you find them? Where can you find a place where they are not? Only the cemetery. Right in your neighborhood, right in your block, how many are Christians? Is your husband a Christian? Are your children Christians? If so, let them alone and get after somebody else's husband and children. Suppose I said, 'Well, my family are all Christians; let the rest of the world go to the devil.' There's too much of that spirit in the church today.

"Go from house to house. Go to the people in your block, in your place of business. Have you said anything to the telephone girl when you called her up? You're quick enough to jump on her when she gives you the wrong number. Have you said anything to the delivery boy, the milkman, the boy who throws your paper on the doorstep? Have you said anything to the girl who waits on you at the store, to the servant who brings in your dinner at home, to the woman who scrubs your floor? Where will you find them? Where won't you find them?"

This afternoon and tonight Sunday will preach his sermon on the home. Eighteen hundred telephone girls are to attend the night meeting in a body.

HOLDS UP ARNSTEIN'S PAY.

Injunction Pending Test of School Manager's Appointment.

Upon application of John T. Gallagher, a taxpayer, of 227 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, Supreme Court Justice Benedict, in that borough, granted yesterday a temporary injunction restraining Controller Prendergast from paying Lee Arnstein his salary of $10,000 a year as Executive Manager of the Board of Education pending the trial of a suit to test the legality of Mr. Arnstein's appointment.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Herbert Tree has decided to postpone his presentation of "Drake" in New York until next Fall, as he is anxious to return to England. He hopes to sail early next month, but if this is impractical he may give a few special performances of "Hamlet" at the New Amsterdam during his engagement there in "Colonel Newcome."

The first performance of the new "Midnight Frolic" will be given next Tuesday instead of Monday night on the New Amsterdam roof.

Bayard Veiller is at work on a new play, which will be produced by William Harris upon its completion. Its production is planned for July.

Pryllis Neilson-Terry will appear as Ophelia in the mad scene from "Hamlet" next week at the Palace.

Corse Payton, the perennial stock actor, will head a company that will begin an engagement, intended to last through the Summer, next Tuesday night at the Lexington Theatre.

The veteran actors and actresses who live at the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island will be the guests of the management at the matinee performance of "Pals First" today.

The Treasurers of Manhattan's theatres will give a ball next Saturday night at Palm Garden.

Lillian Russell, Rose Coghlan, Annette Kellerman, Elsie Janis, Laurette Taylor, Frank Tinney, and Lyn Harding are among the artists who will appear at the entertainment to be given by the Professional Woman's League next Tuesday afternoon at the Criterion.

PRAISE U. S. BOY SCOUTS FOR AID AT BRIDGEPORT

Military Officers There Say They Gave Help in Notifying All Enlisted Men of Mobilization.

Lieut. Gen. L. W. Amerman, executive officer of the United States Boy Scouts, called the attention of THE TIMES yesterday to a statement, purporting to give the results of an investigation conducted on behalf of the Boy Scouts of America in Bridgeport, Conn., following upon the report from there that Boy Scouts had been armed and had been ordered to shoot to kill. This statement asserted that United States Boy Scouts had been found to be armed, that they did not have necessary permits, and that their scout master denied having personal knowledge that the boys were armed. The statement concluded with the assertion that the police were considering the advisability of arresting the boys to stop this "tin soldering," and with the declaration that the Boy Scouts of America was the "original and most representative body of Boy Scouts."

General Amerman said that Brig. Gen. F. Walker Winch had gone to Bridgeport on behalf of the United States Boy Scouts, and had found that the statement purporting to have been obtained by the rival organization of Boy Scouts was inaccurate in all particulars. General Winch sought out Colonel Frank Armstrong, in command of the United States Boy Scouts in Bridgeport, and led him successively before Mayor C. B. Wilson, Supt. of Police Redgate, and Captain Arthur C. Bennett of the Fourth Company, Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps, asking each if Colonel Armstrong had offended by the employment to which he had put the Boy Scouts. According to General Amerman, Mayor Wilson told General Winch that the city deeply appreciated the work of the boys. Supt. Redgate denied indignantly that he had ever suggested arresting the boys who carried arms, and Captain Bennett was one among three officers to sign this testimonial, which, unsolicited, he had his secretary draw up:

Fourth Company,
Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps,
Bridgeport, Conn., April 16, 1917.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Subject, United States Boy Scouts.

1. This will certify the appreciation of the undersigned officers of the Connecticut National Guard for the efficient service rendered during the recent mobilization. The boys of this organization have rendered indispensable assistance in delivering to men of the various organizations the orders of the commanding officers.

2. They have assumed the entire burden of notifying the enlisted men of the call of the President for the mobilization of the organized militia. They have carried out this important business with great promptness and have not failed in a single instance. They have been respectful and have behayed themselves in an orderly manner. We think great credit is due the commanding officer, and we are glad to testify our thanks and appreciation for their services.

ARTHUR C. BENNETT,
Captain Fourth Comp. C. A. N. G.
ALFRED C. CHIPPENDALE,
Lieutenant (J. G.) Conn. Naval Militia, Retired.
JOHN T. H. POWERS,
First Lieutenant M. C. C. N. G., Commanding First Conn. Ambulance.

General Amerman explained that during the mobilization parts of the city were under martial law, and permits to carry weapons were not necessary to boys who were acting in the service of the Federal Government. He was particularly annoyed by the assertion that the Boy Scouts of America was the "original and most representative body."

He declared that the American Boy Scouts had been incorporated on June 16, 1910, and that subsequently the organization now known as the Boy Scouts of America had been formed by members of the original organization, who withdrew because they were not in sympathy with the military aims of the American Boy Scouts and wished to form another body through the churches and the Y. M. C. A. The original American Boy Scouts were not disorganized by this withdrawal, said General Amerman, and continued under the original name until the adoption of the similar title by the withdrawing group caused so much confusion that on July 22, 1913, the American Boy Scouts got permission from Supreme Court Justice Donnelly in this city to change the name to the United States Boy Scouts.

LIVE TO 100 AND BE YOUNG.

Mrs. Theodore Parsons Explains Her Method to Women at Plaza.

Mrs. Theodore Parsons, author of "Scientific Brain and Body Building," told a group of interested women in the white and gold room of the Hotel Plaza yesterday morning how they might live to be a hundred and still be young. This can be accomplished through keeping the brain from wearing out, she said, by means of bodily exercises properly selected. "Excess of meaningless exercises tears down the brain tissue," Mrs. Parsons said, "but by means of those in which there is 'perfect relaxation and contraction' the brain tissues are stimulated and rebuilt. She has a number of rejuvenated grandmothers among her pupils to whom she points as proof of the value of her method.

As she spoke Mrs. Parsons wore a substitute for a gymnasium suit. It was of soft, white silk; a plain bodice, low at the neck and with short sleeves, knickerbockers of the same material, white slippers, silk stockings, and a little sash with short ends at one side. In this Mrs. Parsons did many wonderful things illustrating the capacity of the muscles.

The lectures are under the patronage of Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Miss Alice E. Ives, Mrs. May Riley Smith, Mrs. Ian Forbes Robertson, Miss Ina Thursby, Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield, Countess Leary and others. There will be a real grandmother to give a demonstration next Tuesday morning.

MORE HELL GATE TRAINS.

The Colonial Express and Bar Harbor Trains to Run Over New Route.

The Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads announced yesterday that on April 30 the Colonial Express will be operated over the Hell Gate Bridge route. The train will leave Washington at 8:15 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:20 P. M. Southbound it will leave Boston at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Washington at 8:30 P. M.

Beginning June 11, the Washington-Bar Harbor Express will be operated daily on this route, except Sunday, leaving Washington at 1:15 P. M., and arriving at Bar Harbor at 12:40 P. M. the following day. It will leave Bar Harbor at 3 P. M. and reach Washington at 2:37 P. M. the following day. These trains will not handle service between New York and Washington for intermediate points.

FORD WAIVES PATENT RIGHTS

Cables Great Britain His Specifications for Manufacture of Tractors.

DETROIT, April 17.—Henry Ford, at the request of the British Government, has waived all patent rights on his farm tractor, and has cabled the specifications to England so Great Britain can manufacture tractors for use in the British Isles and in France. Announcement to this effect was made at the Ford Motor Company today.

It is believed that the tractors will help to greatly increase farm acreage in the Entente countries.

It also was announced that Mr. Ford hopes to have thousands of tractors ready for use in the United States and Canada by Aug. 1. Mr. Ford's entire tractor plant, the same as his automobile factory, will be at the disposal of the United States Government.

Suspends Arcanum Receivership.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, which was placed in the hands of a temporary receiver Saturday, was authorized by Federal Judge Aldrich today to continue business as a fraternal insurance organization pending final decision on the question of making the receivership permanent. The active duties of Thomas J. Boynton, temporary receiver, are suspended.

MRS. WARREN'S PLEA FAILS.

Judge Hand Finds Customs Fraud and Dismisses Demurrer.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court dismissed yesterday a demurrer filed against the suit of the Government for the forfeiture of wearing apparel alleged to be worth about $10,000 brought here by Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, wife of Whitney Warren, on the steamship Espagne Nov. 10, 1915, and which was declared by Mrs. Warren to be worth only $1,500. Evelyn Byrd Burden and Gwendolyn Dows were named as co-defendants because part of the property in Mrs. Warren's trunks belonged to them.

In his decision Judge Hand said that the declaration made by Mrs. Warren to the customs authorities was fraudulent.

"There is no conceivable reason," he said, "why a passenger should be allowed to practice deliberate fraud of a kind which would impose upon other importers forfeiture and imprisonment."

The court allowed the defendants twenty days in which to file an answer to the suit. Assistant United States Attorney Carstarphen appeared for the Government and William L. Wemple for the defendants.

MILK FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

Rushing Aid to Destitute in Districts Evacuated by Germans.

More than 50,000 cans of condensed milk are being shipped to the districts about Noyon recently evacuated by the Germans. The shipments are being made by the American Red Cross in response to an urgent cable message from the American Relief Clearing House in Paris.

The condition of the children in this region is desperate. They have been undernourished for the last two years, and in the latter part of this time practically no eggs or milk and very little meat was left for the civilian population by the Germans. Those living in towns immediately back of the firing line could receive little aid from the American Relief Commission.

With the milk will go quantities of much-needed children's and women's underwear, with shawls and blankets. Cotton and woolen garments are almost unobtainable in France. The Red Cross is making every effort to increase this supply, and gifts, if sent to the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, will be forwarded to France free.

FIND MISSING ARTIST'S BODY

Miss Wright, Gone Since Dec. 11, Taken from North River.

In the recovery yesterday of a woman's body in the North River off Seventeenth Street the police have solved the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Christina Wright, 31 years old, an artist, who left her home at 5 West Sixteenth Street, on Dec. 11, and was not seen again. Some of her clothing was found on Pier 58, at the foot of Seventeenth Street, the next morning by a tugboat captain. At the time of her disappearance Miss Wright was being attended by Dr. John B. Solley of 965 Lexington Avenue, for a nervous breakdown. The doctor identified the body as that of Miss Wright.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Today & Sat. 2:15. SIR HERBERT TREE in "HIS GREATEST SUCCESS" "Colonel Newcome"

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC NEW FROLIC OPENS TUES., APRIL 24

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:15. Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEETNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way. 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. LAST NIGHT SAT., MAY 5TH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. The Case of Lady Camber

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY Theatre, B'way 46 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. TODAY & Sat., 2:20.

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:15. OUR BETTERS "The Smartest Comedy in Town" Cast incl.: Chrystal Herne, Rose Coghlan, etc.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Popular Price Mat. Today 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, VAN & SCHENCK, & Beauty Chorus. AFTER PERFORMANCE VISIT (OPEN THE YEAR ROUND) COCOANUT GROVE (CENTURY ROOF)

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:30. Laurette Taylor In J. Hartley Manners' Great Play "Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY (Popular) & Sat., 2:15. GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play, ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (POP.) & Sat. 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomor'w & Sat. 2:30. Arnold Daly "The Very Minute"

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat., 2:30. WILLIAM THOS. A. COURTENAY-WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25 M. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY. 'THE WILLOW TREE' GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

CRITERION B'way 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. John Cort's Farcical Play. Johnny Get Your Gun WITH LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Will Positively Open Tonight. Tickets for Last Night Good Tonight. All other tickets must be exchanged. "Peter Ibbetson" with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today (POP.) & Sat. 2:30. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

MATINEES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. THE 'MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse West 48th St.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Thea., E. of B'way 2:30. Evs. 8:20.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. | Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-Day & Sat. 2:15. Phone 430 Bryant. | By Eugene Walter. THE KNIFE "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-Day & Sat. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-Day & Sat. 2:20. Like the breath of springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald. Maxine Elliott's Theatre Special. IDEN PAYNE'S PRODUCTION TO-MORROW & FRIDAY GRASSHOPPER MATINEES ONLY at 2:30

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50. Matinee To-day 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents in John Galsworthy's EMILY STEVENS | FUGITIVE

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-Day & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50. Matinee To-Day 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND "Hits the bull's eye."—Daruton, Eve. World. Play with Music and Girls. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-Day & Sat. 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 29th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-Day & Sat., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Mat. To-Day 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays. COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-M'w & Sat. 2:30

GARRICK THEATRE W. 35th, near B'way. Mats. To-Day & Sat. COLORED PLAYERS in three unusual plays. Singing Orchestra. "A Real Delight"—Sun.

PARK THEATRE 59th Street. Columbus Circle. Daily, Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. THE World's Greatest Picture. WHIP "One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

BROADWAY Theatre Cor 41st | TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. The DEEMSTER by HALL CAINE. ADDED ATTRACTION Charlie Chaplin in "THE CURE"

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Matinee Tom'w, 25c & 50c. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT FRIDAY 2:15. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917.

GERMANY'S SOCIALIST CATSPAWS

The Vienna Government is on its knees to Russia, begging her to turn a favoring ear to appeals for a separate peace. The Russians are reminded that KERENSKI's recent disclaimer of any purpose of territorial conquest removes all cause of war between Austria and Russia, therefore the two Powers ought to come to terms. There is a not very well disguised implication that if Russia would consent to peace Austria would gladly seize that pretext as an occasion for withdrawing from the war, leaving her allies to shift for themselves. As a vassal State, however, and her vassalage to her powerful ally is only too evident, Austria has not much freedom of choice. Rent and torn and exhausted as she is, Germany would compel her to stagger along until the Germans themselves were compelled to sue for peace.

The Imperial Government of Germany has been even more active in its efforts, through negotiations with the Russian radicals, to betray Russia into a dishonorable peace. In attempting to get into communication with the Russian Socialists for peace discussion, PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, the leader of the majority Socialist Party in Germany, was plainly acting under the authority of the Government, otherwise his act would have been treason, and in Germany nobody ventures to commit treason. It appears that for some reason the proposed conference at Copenhagen or Stockholm did not come off, and SCHEIDEMANN returned from a bootless errand. Now we are told that Count VON BERNSTORFF, Germany's former Ambassador at Washington, is to be sent as Ambassador to Sweden, since Stockholm is a convenient place for meeting the Russian emissaries. They are not the emissaries of the Russian Government, they act on the trumpery authority of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, the little group of radicals and syndicalists of whose activities dispatches from Petrograd, Copenhagen, and Stockholm have told us so much in the last few weeks.

In conferring about peace even with unofficial representatives of Germany, these Russian Socialists would have been guilty of treason; possibly some warning to that effect may have kept them at home. At any rate, they are not representative of Russian government or public opinion, and in its dealings with them Germany acts only on the promptings of a desperate hope. Her chestnuts are all in a fire that is every day growing hotter, and if German Socialists can help to pull them out she is not above using them as her instrument. The Imperial Government has full control over the majority Socialist Party in the Reichstag. It controls their organ Vorwärts, and PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, for all of his Socialist professions, is rendering as loyal service to German autocracy as HINDENBURG himself.

A cloven hoof protruding from beneath a monk's long robe would not be a surer proof of imposture than the reiterated protests of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies against extension of Russian territory by conquest. Every time they utter that protest, and they are uttering it all the time, they disclose the Germanophile prompting and support that underlie their activities. As the Provisional Government has promised freedom for Poland, when these representatives of the workmen and soldiers speak of territorial conquest they mean conquest of Turkey and the extension of Russian control over the waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. That is playing directly into Germany's hands, for out of the waste and wreckage of the war she still hopes to retain her control over the Berlin-Bagdad project of commercial and political expansion.

We can perfectly understand Germany's motive, but the success of her plan would be fatal to Russia. In guarded language, Minister of Justice KERENSKI did say that the Provisional Government of Russia disclaimed any purpose of expansion by conquest, but that was by no means a renunciation of the privilege of free commerce through the Dardanelles which may come to Russia by the decisions of the peace conference. It is quite unthinkable that the Provisional Government should be guilty of such black treason to the Russian nation as would be involved in surrendering a promised deliverance for its trade and commerce, for which it has fought many wars, which has been conceded to it by the allied Governments. The Tartar invasion and penetration into the very heart of the great empire for centuries cut off Russia from those humanizing and civilizing influences of Greek culture that through the Renaissance brought Western Europe out of the darkness of the Middle Ages. On the other hand, Russia was long harassed and hemmed in by Sweden, so that her communication with Western Europe was largely through Germany. She was literally thrown into the arms of Germany, a circumstance of which the Germans took full advantage in securing so largely the control of her commerce and ultimately in exercising that fatal influence over the court and the crown that was ended only by the revolution last month. The real Russia, the Provisional Government, cannot be deluded into any peace arrangement that would involve the surrender of the hoped-for outlet for Russia's commerce to waters navigable the year round.

The activities of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have been very puzzling, chiefly because it is evident that they are freely permitted to send to the outside world their own reports of their plans and aspirations. Their pretensions are not lacking in impudence—it is their most striking quality. They declared the other day that they must have full control over all information sent abroad. Now they coolly propose to take charge of the coming elections of delegates to the Constituent Assembly. In fact, they are but a small group, less than a thousand in number, and they represent not more than 5 per cent. of the workingmen of Russia. The people of Russia, the peasants and the landowners, they do not represent at all; nor do they represent the army, as was made clear the other day when a garrison warned the operatives engaged in the manufacture of war supplies that it would be better for them to keep at work and let politics alone. Much as these deputies talk about peace at once, they were compelled or persuaded a week ago to adopt, by a vote of 325 to 55, a resolution against any efforts to weaken the fighting capacity of the army and urging workmen to do their utmost to furnish the fighting force with needed supplies.

These men calling themselves representatives of the workingmen and of the soldiers are extreme radicals and syndicalists, corresponding to the I. W. W. agitators in this country. Just as by their much vociferation the pacifists here, before the declaration of war, must have created abroad the impression that it was very doubtful whether we would go to war at all, so this little band of Russian radicals have aroused here and among the Allies generally some misgiving as to the success of the revolution and the future of Russia. That was because their doings have been so noisily heralded abroad. The noise itself is out of all proportion to their numbers and their influence. Of course, if it were possible for these violent extremists to come into control Russia would go to the dogs. They are exhorting the people and the workingmen to be on guard against reactionary tendencies in the Provisional Government, yet they themselves are the only force now visibly working in Russia for a restoration of autocratic rule. Their triumph over the strong and steady men of the Government would bring anarchy at once, and the country would naturally turn to the dethroned Czar or some other autocrat for deliverance from disorder and convulsion.

PANAMA IN THE WAR.

Hitherto Cuba has been spoken of as the only Latin-American republic in the war, but the full text of President VALDES's proclamation, now received, shows that Panama must be added. The curious manner in which she entered the conflict, and the abbreviated account by cable, led to the impression that she had merely declared her willingness to aid us. In fact, however, her declaration is as thoroughgoing as any. It is unique among declarations of war, in that Panama simply makes the cause of the United States its own, and declares its alliance with us in whatever we may do.

The status of Panama is defined by proclamation. It seems that the National Assembly was not in session, but that before its adjournment it authorized the President to take this action. He therefore declares that "the "moment has now arrived when the "Executive Power should act in ac- "cordance with the declarations of the "supreme power of the republic," and proclaims the duty of the republic "to "co-operate with all its energies and "all its available resources" in the defense measures of the United States. He announces that Panama "will lend "the United States its most decisive "co-operation against any enemy" which may so act as to affect "in any manner" the interests of the two nations, and calls on "all the citizens of "the Republic of Panama to do all in "their power to facilitate the military "operations" of the American Army and Navy.

Nothing could be more thoroughgoing than this, and that Panama understands it as being complete is shown by the headlines over the proclamation in The Panama Star and Herald, "Panama Declares War—Cuba Likewise Declares War." The President declares neutrality impossible "in a "conflict where the vital interests of "the United States are involved," because of the fact that we maintain the sovereignty of Panama, and adds:

> Our duty, then, in this important moment of the history of the world, is clear and unmistakable, our duty is that of an ally, whose interests and whose existence are perpetually interwoven with those of the United States of America, and this is the most dignified attitude that we can and must adopt.

Panama's attitude is important. An attitude of grudging support, even of lukewarmness, on her part would necessitate measures on our part for the protection of the Canal which would add greatly to our burdens. The whole-hearted way in which she allies herself with us relieves us of that necessity and that burden; and there must be some gratification for us not merely in the fact that Cuba and Panama have thrown in their lot with us, but in the spirit in which they have done it. It is not every great nation which has so conducted itself toward smaller ones that were in its power as to arouse such a spirit of friendship and gratitude in those countries.

NO COMPROMISE.

The money is ready, the men are not. There was never the slightest doubt of our ability to finance a great war, there is still reason to doubt our ability as a nation to raise a great army and train it in time to make it useful. We have had the experience of England as a guide to keep us out of error. The disposition of a majority of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs is to ignore the experience of England, to pay no heed to the wretched record of our past unpreparedness, to postpone, by bickering, the work of recruiting an army until the last moment, when we shall be compelled to assemble men as best we can and employ them in national defense before they have acquired the rudiments of soldiering.

The pacifists who, a few days ago, were using all their influence to retard military preparations are now telling the country that volunteers are rushing to the recruiting offices. As a matter of fact, with the present rate of recruiting, it would require two years to place the regular army and the National Guard on the authorized war footing. We could not raise an additional army of 500,000 men in ten years with the kind of recruiting that is now going on. The volunteer system will not do. When our ships have been mined or torpedoed, our coasts attacked, our lands invaded, men will rush from the workshops and farms, where they are needed, and volunteer. The slackers will still shirk their duty. With an army of a million untrained men, we should then be as unprepared for defense as we now are.

Training and mobilization should not be delayed. We are not going to escape our share of the fighting in this war. The Army bill providing for the increase of our forces to any strength our necessities demand by the adoption of the principle of universal service should be a law before the end of this week. The Military Committee of the Senate realizes the imperative need of quick action, but the pacifist statesmen of the House seem to be determined to delay action. They, and their comparatively few adherents, fear that with universal service established while the war lasts it will be impossible to prevent the adoption of the universal military training plan in times of peace. As they are sure to be beaten, a long debate on this subject would do no harm if there was time to spare. But we must not lose a day. The simple fact is that we cannot have a trained army except with universal service. Without a trained army we shall be doomed to disaster.

THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE RAILROADS.

In the rush of thick-crowding events and the multifarious manifestations of patriotism, the action of the railroad companies at a conference of railroad Presidents held last week has not been appreciated at anything like its real significance. In response to a call from Mr. DANIEL WILLARD of the Council of National Defense, forty-five other railroad Presidents met in Washington on April 11.

Every railroad of importance in the United States had its representative, immediate or by proxy. Without discussion, the conference passed unanimously Mr. WILLARD's resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Presidents with complete control during the war of the operations of all the railroads in the country. This committee of five will be in session at Washington while the war lasts. In these trained hands the whole American railway system of 250,000 miles or more will be operated as a single system, a unit; directed and operated intelligently, synthetically, and efficiently, to the best advantage of the United States.

The value, military and economic, of this co-ordination of railway transportation will be of the greatest. The generous American spirit which prompts it, a spirit that has moved great industry after great industry to enlist in the mobilization of American resources, is priceless. Here the managers of some $17,000,000,000 of railway property grant control of it to five men so that the Government may have the best service in war.

Surely the display of a common patriotism, of a common devotion to the country, by the great industries and interests, must create new popular understandings and sympathy that will outlast the war. The railroads, for example, so ready to serve the country in war, may be allowed to serve it in peace and get a living wage for it. It is one of the benefits of war that, bringing together all classes and opinions, it teaches toleration and broadens knowledge.

WE MUST WATCH MEXICO.

The official recognition of IGNACIO BONILLAS as Mexican Ambassador at Washington does not signify that the United States Government is satisfied with the present dubious attitude of the Carranza Government. We have had an Ambassador in Mexico City for some months. The President could not refuse to receive BONILLAS unless he intended to withdraw FLETCHER, and there is no present reason for breaking relations with Mexico. But it is no secret that our Government is dissatisfied with CARRANZA and has reason to doubt the friendship of the Mexicans. As this will doubtless tend to keep the strong guard on our border alert and compel the enforcement of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico, it is not an unmixed evil.

Mexico must be watched. We need not heed alarmist stories from El Paso, but we cannot be blind to the ingratitude of CARRANZA, to his obviously insolent attitude toward an American President who has treated him and his cause with so great tolerance. As the Washington correspondent of The Evening Post, a newspaper hitherto committed to a friendly attitude toward Mexico, said yesterday: "Every other nation on "the face of the globe would have gone "to war over the dastardly attack by "VILLA on an American town with "the massacre of noncombatants. "Indeed, the massacre at Santa "Ysabel would have provoked many a "nation to war." We must be vigilant now to guard against the payment of our well-intentioned leniency with treachery. The Mexicans cannot understand kindness and tolerance. They attribute them to weakness and cowardice.

THE A B C OF WAR SERVICE.

There is not yet a general understanding of the conditions and obligations of service in this war. Young men are offering themselves and designating what they are to do. War means something far different from what is implied in that kind of volunteering. The man who would serve his country submits himself in detail as follows:

A—He presents himself without condition or reservation for such use as the country can put him to.

B—He fills out a statement for the information of the Government as to what he is best fitted for. This is a description and not the expression of a preference.

C—Authorities duly constituted by the State or nation should, and will, pass on the applicants, those best fitted for soldiers to be enlisted, those qualified for other service to be enrolled for the period of the war and assigned to their regular tasks, under control of the Government. The soldiers show their dedication to their country by their uniform, the others by the brassard.

The big point is that soldiers and industrial reserves must be under a common control and there must be no trifling. European experience has shown that it takes five men behind to keep one soldier at the front. When men submit to the discipline they develop their full usefulness and the status is the same for warriors and workers. All the various forms of war activity can be kept going, and there will be no disruption of industry. But no man can pick and choose. His fitness for war must be judged by his country and not by himself. That is the sacrifice that the young manhood of America is facing today.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Every Family Must Earn.

An elaborate computation made by the Board of Estimate's Bureau of Personal Service arrives at the conclusion that $980 a year is required in this city for the support of a family consisting of a husband, a wife, a boy of 12, a girl of 10, and another boy of 6. The single breadwinner in such a family, therefore, must be able to earn $3.20 on each of the 303 working days supposed to be in each year.

While there are, of course, many members of what are called the working classes whose rate of daily pay is more than that, the number of those who earn considerably less, taking the whole year through, is probably much greater. What part of them are at the head of such a social unit as forms the basis of the bureau's calculation would have to be known in order to decide the extent to which earnings are less than required for "meeting the demands of decency." Usually, in discussions of wages, the permissible minimum is taken to be that which will enable the worker who exercises a reasonable economy, steadily, even though slowly, to improve the condition of himself and his family. Anything less than that, it is assumed, will inevitably lead to degeneration and social injury.

For what now costs the typical family $980, only $845, it seems, had to be paid two years ago, although rent in the tenements has appreciably decreased of late, owing to the decrease of immigration and the increase of emigration since the war. Food that could have been obtained in adequate amount for $7 a week is now said to cost $7.77, an advance that will seem surprisingly small to most people, for most people have a strong impression that their food bills have advanced 30, if not 50, per cent.

How a family of five can live on $980 a year in any semblance of comfort and decency is a dark mystery to those who, with incomes anywhere from several to many times as great, still find themselves either forced into economies they consider painful or else are obliged to piece out current receipts from past savings—an expedient also painful to anybody who keeps a careful eye on the future. These are the folk who like to call their earnings salaries instead of wages, but that distinction is no longer as consolatory as it used to be, for if salaries do not go down in times of stress quite as easily as wages, they are also less likely to rise when prices advance in what seems now to be their fixed habit.

"Horrors" Are Not Alarming.

A telling commentary on the too often accepted aphorism which declares self-preservation the first law of nature is provided by the fact that with the increased probability of active service in the not remote future there has been a sudden and marked increase of enlistments for both the army and the navy.

It cannot be regard for their own safety that makes men willing, and even eager, to get on the firing lines, and reluctant to bind themselves to the dull routine of the garrison or the training camp. They have all read more or less about the hardships and dangers of war on land and sea, but these, contrary to what every pacifist believes, do not weigh heavily, or even at all, against the thought of sharing the high excitements and the utter forgetfulness of self that war demands.

It was long ago said of the British, and is as true of Americans, that they are a warlike, but not a military, nation. This peculiarity has its disadvantages and its national dangers. It works constantly against readiness for war and greatly increases the cost when war comes, but long and hard experience has shown that it is not a fatal fault, and, as is the case with all well-established "folkways," there must be something of real merit in it.

Self-preservation is nearer the last than the first law of nature—self-preservation of the individual, that is. When the race or the nation calls for men to risk death in its defense, when of normal quality they respond with an instinctive and primordial satisfaction. When they do not, the race or the nation is lost—and deserves extinction.

"OVERSEAS BATTALIONS"

Words That Would Quickly Fill the Ranks.

Bridgeport, April 13, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From my experience in Canada and Europe I say: Let Uncle Sam add the words "overseas battalions" to the sign over the recruiting station and enrolling facilities will be taxed to their limit.

Let Americans understand that the fight against Prussianism is a fight to a finish and that Americans will carry democracy to the very soil of Germany.

Your recruiting efforts do not breathe this. The appeal is too largely directed toward material aid, but laudable as is the national spirit invoked, the ultimate sacrifice America is prepared to make in defending its great principles with the bodies of the manhood of the nation and the assurance of overseas service should be given without loss of time and in no uncertain words.

I know of a meeting here which represented an audience of over 2,000 people and a meeting to stimulate recruiting; what was the response? Nothing. At the same time one single Corporal back from the front, an American boy with the Canadians, brought in sixteen recruits. Canada has over 33,000 such boys in her forces, many of them back from the front. Would it not be a good idea to invite some of them down here to tell us about it? Also, should not Uncle Sam cut of his riches raise the pay of the troops to that of Canada, with the same separation allowances?

JOHN HENDERSON.

Daylight Saving a War Measure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subscriber of about ten years' standing I wish to express my regret at the apparent slowing up of the daylight saving movement. While the creation of millions of new gardens and gardeners is being advocated, in my opinion it is as equally important at least that it should be made possible to give the already established gardens and farms millions of hours' extra time every day in the week. The increased production due to this in one year would surely stagger the imagination.

New York, April 14, 1917. B. WEBB.

An International Crusade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Maybe this thought will help our pacifists to be patriots:

We have not engaged in a war so much as entered upon an international crusade for the restoration not of holy places, but lofty ideals, which are the demolition of devilry and the dominance of democracy.

It is the will of God that every man of God will speak out and help.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER,
Rector, St. Andrew's Church.

New York, April 14, 1917.

Naval Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does Britain continue to permit the great German fleet to live in safe seclusion as it has done and is doing? Is it not perfectly practicable with present range and calibre of guns, and accuracy of range finding, for British dreadnoughts to blow the German fleet to bally-hoo? Perhaps here is where Uncle Sam's peerless accuracy in naval gunnery can have its first and best chance to "do its initial bit."

R.

Madison, N. J., April 12, 1917.

AN INVOCATION.

That little children may in safety ride
The strong, clean waters of Thy
splendid seas;
That Anti-Christ be no more glorified,
Nor mock Thy justice with his blasphemies,
We come—but not with threats or braggart boasts.
Hear us, Lord God of Hosts!

That Liberty be not betrayed and sold,
And that her sons prove worthy of the breed;
That Freedom's flag may shelter as of old,
Nor decorate the shrines of Gold and Greed,
We come; and on our consecrated sword
We ask Thy blessing, Lord!

That honor be among those priceless things
Without which life shall seem of little worth;
That covenants be not the sport of kings;
That freedom shall not perish from the earth,
We come; across a scarred and blood-stained sod,
Lead us, Almighty God!

BEATRICE HARRY.

CHILD LABOR FOES WANT BOYS TO FARM

Declare Work of Raising Food Would Improve the Health of Those Over 14.

OPPOSE BILL AT ALBANY

Carson-Johnson Measure Modifying Safeguards for Children Called a Serious Blunder.

The New York Child Labor Committee, of which William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and Leo Arnstein, Executive Manager of the city's schools, are members, adopted resolutions at a special meeting yesterday favoring the sending of boys over 14 years old to farms to help in the production of food. It has been suggested to the Board of Education that the 30,000 boys in the schools between the ages of 14 and 16 be sent to the farms of New York State to work. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, said that the suggestion was being considered.

At the same time the committee advocated the defeat of the Carson-Johnson bill at Albany, which would take down the bars against child labor in factories.

The committee voted to confer with Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, on plans to mobilize boys in all the cities of the State for work on farms. After its meeting at its headquarters, 105 East Twenty-second Street, the committee issued a statement in which it said:

"The members of the committee were unanimous in feeling that now is the time to push vigorously all movements looking toward true preparedness. One of the most important of these, in relation to food supply, is the raising of greatly increased crops. If the State Department of Education or some other similar competent body can arrange to send groups of boys from all the cities to work on farms under proper supervision as to living and working conditions, we feel that a double good can be accomplished—the raising of much-needed food products and the physical development of a large number of boys."

Referring to the Carson-Johnson bill, the committee said:

"Because of the great importance to the physical development of the future defending country, as well as on the grounds of efficiency and bettered output, our committee feels strongly that it would be a serious blunder for the Legislature at Albany to pass the Carson-Johnson bill, which in its present form would make possible the suspension during the war of our child labor laws affecting children in manufacturing pursuits.

"Our lawmakers and all truly concerned in the welfare of children should be warned by the disastrous results in foreign countries. At the beginning of the war children were allowed to go to work earlier than the law permitted prior to the outbreak of hostilities. According to reports from the belligerent countries which have come to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, juvenile delinquency has increased, more children have been employed under adverse conditions, special measures have been necessary to protect the health of mothers and babies, and home life has been broken up by the increased employment of mothers.

"The one head of the wrong which comes in the Labor Department's official report regarding the health of munition workers: 'Even during the urgent claims of a war the problem must always be to obtain the maximum output from the individual worker which is compatible with the maintenance of his health. Taking the country as a whole, the committee is bound to record its impression that the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided without reduction of output by attention to the details of daily and weekly rests.'"

Would Supply Men in Boys' Places.

The Employment Bureau of the Kehillah, of which Rabbi J. L. Magnes is the head, sent to a large number of employers yesterday a letter suggesting that the bureau be allowed to supply them with persons out of jobs who would be able to do work generally done by boys, now hard to get. The letter said that not only would this cooperation help the labor scarcity, but it would keep many discouraged men from becoming "Down-and-Outs."

'NEW' POEM 2,500 YEARS OLD

Part of the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh Just Translated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—In the University of Pennsylvania Museum Journal, published today, is the translation of a Babylonian tablet which will be of interest to the historical, religious, and literary world. It is one of the missing books of the epic of Gilgamesh, regarded as one of the oldest and noblest poems in the world. The epic was composed about the time of Abraham, but all known tablets and fragments of tablets containing it date from a much later period. George Smith made the first discoveries more than forty years ago. The tablet in the University Museum was probably written between 600 B. C. and 300 B. C., he says. It was translated by Dr. Stephen Langdon, curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum, and, according to that scholar, contains important new material bearing on the whole epic, and also supplies missing date and mentions hitherto unrecorded nations. It tells the story of how barbarous man, in the person of Enkidu, is redeemed by the love and devotion of a woman.

Gilgamesh, a half-mythical king, by many identified with Nimrod, ruled so cruelly that the people asked the gods for relief. The mother-goddess made from clay a wild satyr, covered with hair, but strong enough to oppose Gilgamesh, who was two-thirds a god. Eventually Enkidu is changed by love of a woman to a civilized being, loses his hair and becomes a rival of Gilgamesh, with whom he has a terrific combat. Finally the men become friends, Gilgamesh forsakes his evil ways, and the two heroes start on adventures which are told in the other tablets already well known.

It was in one of these that the Babylonian story of the creation and the flood was first found, but the Sumerian tablets in the University Museum, giving much fuller accounts of these events and of the fall of man, were written probably 1,200 years before the oldest existing tablet of the Gilgamesh epic, which, to the Babylonians, bore the same relation as the Iliad did to the Greeks.

TO SEND AGENT TO RUSSIA.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Names Wm. A. Russell.

Further proof of the American Government's interest in the development of the New Russia was afforded yesterday by the announcement of the appointment of William A. Russell of New York to the position of special agent to investigate Russian investment opportunities in behalf of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The statement given out by the bureau officials said:

> The opinion is generally held that Russia will need a great deal of American capital for the development that is sure to come in the near future, but definite information as to the nature of the opportunities now presented has been lacking. The first step taken by the Government to remedy this difficulty was the appointment of Augustin W. Ferrin, editor of Moody's Magazine, to study conditions as they really exist in Russia. Recent events in Russia, however, have emphasized the importance of the work to such an extent that it has been decided to send two agents instead of one. Mr. Ferrin and Mr. Russell will travel together and divide the work.

Mr. Russell is a native of Petrograd, received his education there, and gained valuable experience as a coal mining engineer in Russia, Siberia and China before coming to this country. In New York he has been engaged as an advisory engineer and has devoted much of his time to analysing investment propositions. He will consult with American firms before sailing for Russia.

TO PUT ART INTO THE HOME.

Move to Raise Standard of Furnishings and Decorations.

Convinced of the need for nation-wide co-operative education in furnishing and decorating the American home, representatives of many educational, professional, and commercial organizations met yesterday at the Hotel Astor and made preliminary plans looking to the formation of a national association to give effect to the views of the promoters of the enterprise. The proposed organization will probably be known as the Allied Home Furnishing Industries.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Federation of Furniture Manufacturers, consisting of eleven national and sectional associations, and had the co-operation of many well known bodies. Altogether, forty-eight associations were represented.

C. R. Clifford, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, in introducing Robert W. Irwin as Temporary Chairman, said that more than $500,000,000 was spent annually in the United States in the furnishing and decorating of homes.

Other speakers were Cass Gilbert, the architect; Henry Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; F. A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History; James Parton Haney, Director of Art in the High Schools of New York; Provost William H. Carpenter of Columbia University; Mrs. W. F. McKnight of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and C. Victor Twiss, President of the Art in Trade Clubs of New York.

Mr. Kent, speaking for Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum, offered the facilities of the art institution in the furtherance of the plan, and Mrs. McKnight pledged the aid of women's clubs all over the country. It was brought out that, despite the enormous sums expended annually in furniture and home decorations, purchases were made in haphazard fashion, with little pretense of educating the purchaser in any way.

Horace B. Cheney, the silk manufacturer, pleaded for honesty in advertising and in designs, and especially condemned pirating of designs.

Allen Walker of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States made a plea for the standardization of American furniture. He spoke for fundamental styles rather than passing ones. F. Shiverick said the furniture men proposed to institute a big advertising and educational campaign, which would probably reach every prominent newspaper, magazine, and periodical in this country. Charles Giblyn and George E. Helm were the other speakers.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the naming of a committee, drawn from all of the associations at the meeting, to make permanent the Allied Home Furnishing Industries and to map out plans for permanent work. The members will be named shortly by Chairman Irwin.

D. A. R. CANDIDATES NAMED.

Mesdames Guernsey, Lewis, Horton, and Squires Seek the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The first business day of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution brought its third session to a close late tonight with the nomination of national officers.

After a long debate on the report of Miss Florence G. Finch of New York, Chairman of the Publication Committee, which issues the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, in which the largest deficit in the history of the society was noted, Mrs. Minor of Connecticut introduced a resolution to rescind the action of a year ago, by which the magazine was sent to every member of the society on payment of annual dues. The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

Mrs. Joseph E. Randall, wife of the Senator from Louisiana, made her report as Treasurer of the society, which went over at the end of the morning session without the anticipated debate. Printed copies of this document distributed to the delegates are expected to form the basis of discussion tomorrow, when the reports of the Finance and Auditing Committees will be received.

The nomination of four candidates for the Presidency—Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Kansas, Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Mrs. John Miller Horton of New York, and Mrs. George G. Squires of Minnesota—with more than twenty names proposed for minor offices and the ten Vice Presidencies, occupied the entire session this evening. Both Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Horton have a slate, while Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Squires express themselves as willing to accept a "cabinet" as voted in by the congress.

Voting will begin tomorrow morning immediately after the opening prayer.

TO CONSERVE PLATINUM.

Government Calls on Jewelers to Provide an Adequate War Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Government has been mobilizing the jewelers of the country to obtain their aid in the general business of "preparedness." They possess the stocks of platinum in the United States, and the Government is a heavy consumer of the metal. Secretary Redfield has had several conferences with leading jewelers and experts in mineral resources and markets, and probably within a few days the policy of the Government will be decided upon and announced.

The price of platinum has gone up from a normal of $30 an ounce to $100, and is likely to go much higher unless the Government steps in and takes control of the market, as now seems likely.

Denial was given tonight, however, to the report that the Government was contemplating the step of commandeering all stocks of platinum in the country and taking over all import trade in the metal. The amount imported last year was 61,852 troy ounces, with a value of $2,350,450. Of this amount very little was re-exported, the total export for the year being only 8,151 ounces.

The use of platinum in war time is of the highest importance. For one thing, it plays a very necessary part in the production of nitrate from the air. It is also used in the manufacture of shells, and is indispensable in the electrical machinery of airplanes, motor boats, and submarines.

TO BUILD NATION'S SHIPS.

Company Is Incorporated to Construct the Emergency Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation was incorporated here today with a capital of $50,000,000. All its officers and Directors are members or employes of the Shipping Board. Major Gen. G. W. Goethals, will be general manager.

The corporation's first work will be the building of the great fleet of wooden ships to carry American supplies to the Allies.

MOHANSIC BILLS HELD UP.

Wagner Fails to Obtain Favorable Committee Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, minority leader of the Upper House, made an ineffectual attempt at the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon to obtain favorable action on his two bills providing that the State shall abandon the project to build the Mohansic Hospital for the Insane and the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys on the Croton water shed.

Governor Whitman a few weeks ago in a message urged that the Legislature pass Senator Wagner's bills. According to Senator Wagner, the Legislature probably will adopt a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the whole matter.

The resolution which will be offered by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, Republican, will declare it to be the sense of the Legislature that the plan to build the Mohansic Hospital be abandoned. It is believed that the construction of the Training School also will be stopped. The resolution will provide that the Legislature shall consider what to do with the lands acquired, which, with the improvements, have cost the State about $1,000,000.

DENIES CITY IS TIED BY WEST SIDE ACT

Hughes Argues in Court That Departures Are Both Essential and Legal.

NEED OF GREAT TERMINAL

Bennett Contends That Specific Provisions Made by Legislature Have Been Ignored.

Charles E. Hughes, special counsel for the city in the action brought by the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste for a permanent injunction against the New York Central's proposed west side project, admitted in his opening address, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, that the proposed contract contained "departures" from the enabling act under which the Legislature authorized the road to treat with the Board of Estimate.

But these departures, Mr. Hughes contended, were essential and could not be consdiered as a reflection on the Mayor, the Controller, or the other city officials who had been attempting for years to reach an understanding with the railroad.

"The honesty of the judgment of the city officials who have been handling this matter cannot fairly be criticised," he asserted, emphatically. "And until those who are opposed to the improvement can come here and indict the good faith of these city officials they have no case."

Mr. Hughes made a brief reference to the temporary injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Cropsey on the day the present case went to trial, which restrains the city from entering into an agreement with the Central during the pendency of the litigation.

"It is our belief that Mr. Justice Cropsey was under a misapprehension of the facts," said Mr. Hughes.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Municipal Waste, closed his case with the argument that the contract proposed between the city and the road was not to the advantage of New, York, and that in several important particulars it ignored the specific provisions of the act of the Legislature. He said the proposed contract sought to close many streets which the Legislature said should remain open, and that the plan provided that the road be carried over Spuyten Duyvil by a bridge, instead of under it through a tunnel.

Mr. Hughes contended, in reply, that it was not fair to assume that the Legislature had sought to impose mandatory provisions on the contracting parties. This was demonstrated, he said, by the fact that the company as well as the Board of Estimate was asked to submit plans and profiles of the proposed trackage changes. Had the Legislature desired to bind the city and the road to specific modifications it would not have asked for these plans, Mr. Hughes argued.

"I have not been able to understand how any person could claim that any of the provisions of the proposed agreement between the city and the railroad were outside the authority of the act of the Legislature," he said. He then quoted from the act and from the General Railroad law to prove that the railroad could lay additional tracks, or make such improvements as were necessary for the adequate operation of trains.

"This isn't a New York City railroad," he said, "but a great interstate railroad. You would think some of our friends who are opposing the improvement had no notion of what a terminal requires. Of course, if the New York Central is to have a terminal here it must have adequate yards, proper access to the river, and enough tracks upon which to operate its trains. The Legislature made the act broad, intending that after plans were submitted the road and the Board of Estimate should have the opportunity to amend them in any way that would best serve the public."

Mr. Hughes probably will call as witnesses this morning some of the engineers who drew up the plans.

PAPER MEN ENTER PLEAS.

Prosecutor Colby Objects to Delay in Pressing the Indictments.

The seven men indicted on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, by entering into a conspiracy to raise the price of news print paper, appeared yesterday before Judge Cushman, of the Federal District Court, and entered tentative pleas of not guilty. Bail in each case was fixed at $3,000. Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle, and O. G. Jennings, counsel for the accused, were allowed until April 30 to file objections to the proceedings.

Special Prosecutor Bainbridge Colby objected to the delay for final pleading in the belief that the special Grand Jury, which had found the indictments, was being held so that a superseding indictment might be filed if necessary. Mr. Colby was told that the Grand Jury had been discharged. Asked later if the discharge of the jury would hurt the Government's case, Mr. Colby replied that it was a matter of no consequence. He was sure that the indictment would amply protect he public interests.

The seven defendants are: George H. Mead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, and President of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, the Lake Superior Paper Company, and the G. H. Mead Company of Dayton, Ohio; Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company; Edward W. Backus, President of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Company and of the Port Frances Pulp &

SARAH BERNHARDT IS OPERATED UPON

Surgeons Resort to Only Hope of Saving Life of Actress Suffering from Infected Kidney.

RESTS EASILY AFTERWARD

Dr. Leo Buerger Wields the Knife in Mt. Sinai Hospital, with Five Physicians in Attendance.

Sarah Bernhardt was operated on at 10:30 o'clock last night at Mount Sinai Hospital, and at midnight it was said that she was resting quietly, but that her condition was serious. Mme. Bernhardt was taken to the hospital from her suite at the Hotel Savoy on Sunday suffering from an infection of one of her kidneys. She improved slightly Monday, and for a time it was thought an operation might be avoided, but last night, after several consultations held during the day, it was decided that the only hope of saving the actress's life was to operate.

The operation was performed by Dr. Leo Buerger. Dr. Felix Marot, the actress's private physician, was in attendance, as were also Dr. Samuel Lambert, Dr. Emanuel Libman, Dr. George Brewer, and Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

While Mme. Bernhardt was reported to be resting quietly, it was explained at the hospital that from the nature of the operation it would be impossible to tell immediately as to its success. Mme. Bernhardt displayed more vitality than the surgeons expected.

Mme. Bernhardt's present illness dates from early in March, when she was forced to abandon her tour because of a cold contracted during a blizzard when she was in Lynn, Mass. A few days later she came to New York, and when she had regained some of her strength she was taken South in the hope the change would speed her recovery. She did not improve and was brought back to this city. When she failed to rally as she had always done following even such crises as the amputation of her right leg last year, consultations of specialists were held and the infection of one of the kidneys was discovered. It was then she was removed to the hospital.

On account of her age—the French actress is 72—an operation was avoided as long as possible.

CONCERT AT MRS. ASTOR'S.

Society Throng at Hospital Benefit, Which Yields $2,500.

Mrs. Vincent Astor lent her house at 840 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon for a concert, given in aid of the orthopaedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. There was a large and fashionable assembly, and $2,500 was realized from the sale of tickets. The concert was held in the art gallery ballroom.

The artists who appeared included Mme. Gabrille Gills, soprano; Mrs. Henry Murdock Ward, violin, and Salvatore di Stefano, harp.

A group of young society matrons and girls acted as ushers. They included Mrs. Charles Mellon, Jr., Mrs. Alfred C. Bossom, Mrs. Robert L. Fowler, Mrs. Dawson C. Glover, Mrs. Paul Henshaw, Mrs. Samuel L. Hinckley, Mrs. Crawford Burton, and the Misses Helen Hoadley, Jeannette Jennings, Alice Huntington, Mary Colt, Louise Harkness, Alice Lawrence and Annette Moran.

The Misses Mary Hartshorne, Mary Canfield, Margaret Steward, Katherine B. Lawrence, Jeanne King, Mary Steward, and Sara Price Collier sold programs.

Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Malcolm E. Smith, Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest, Mrs. George P. Baker, Jr., Mrs. James M. Hartshorne, and Mrs. Howard Wainwright were among the members of the committee in charge.

MISS HUNTINGTON TO WED.

Engagement to Charles H. Marshall Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington of Hopeland House, Staatsburg, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice F. Huntington, to Charles H. Marshall, son of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall of this city. Miss Huntington was presented to society early last Winter, when a dance was given for her by her sister, Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Mr. Marshall is a graduate of Yale, class of '13. His clubs are the Brook, Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, and Riding. His sister is Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Keenan-Clufton Engagement.

Mrs. Almerin Marston of Ventnor, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Frances Keenan, to Gorham Clufton, son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles Clufton of Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Keenan is a granddaughter of the late Colonel George W. Swett and Mrs. Swett. No date has been set for the wedding.

A. C. Davidson to Marry Again.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Arthur C. Davidson of this city and Mrs. Ethel M. Raymond Collins of 255 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mrs. Collins is a widow, 29 years old, and the daughter of John Raymond. Mr. Davidson is President-Treasurer of the Fairley-Davidson Steel Company of 124 Maiden Lane On April 11 he received a decree of divorce from Cecilia J. Davidson in New Rochelle.

THEIR BRIDAL PARTIES.

Attendants for Edwards-Cook and Rives-Hunt Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Edith E. Cook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, and James A. Edwards, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards, will take place on Wednesday, April 25, in the Central Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon will be her sister's matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Maria F. Cook, and the Misses Julia Raymond of Chicago, Edith C. Marshall, and Belle W. Lobenstine will be the other attendants. Mr. Edwards's brother, Allen F. Edwards of Detroit, will be his best man, and J. Fahy Cook and Harry Cook, brothers of Miss Cook; John B. Marsh, Alunson G. Fox, John G. Bates, Nicholas Danforth, Corwin Black, and Theodore P. Dixon are to be the ushers. The reception will be held at the St. Regis.

The date of the marriage of Miss Helen Leigh Hunt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt of this city and Washington, D. C., and F. Bayard Rives, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, has been changed from June 4 to April 30, as Mr. Rives has received a commission in the Reserve Corps. Miss Hunt will be unattended, and the marriage will take place in the Whiting Memorial Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, at 3:30 o'clock.

Frederick Marquand Godwin, who married Mr. Rives's sister, Miss Mildred Rives, recently, will be best man, and Thomas H. Barber, Seth B. French, John Keean, James Boyd, Chester G. Burden, Seymour Blair, Henry L. Hunt, a brother of the bride, and Reginald B. Rives, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be the ushers.

Bishop David H. Greer, the Rev. Charles L. Slattery of Grace Church, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School will officiate. The reception will be held at the Colony Club.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. DODD.

Miss Gueloflantz, Persian General's Daughter, Wed in Virginia.

The marriage is announced of Lieutenant Harold Dodd, a member of the Admiral's staff of the New York, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, and Miss Naomi Gueloflantz of Tompkinsville, S. I., which took place on Thursday, April 12, in the Church of the Centurian, the chapel of Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The bride is the daughter of General and Mrs. Socrate Khan Gueloflantz She was born in Persia, and came to this country when a child. Her father was formerly in the King's Court at Teheran, Persia, and aide-de-camp to the Prince Salardi Devleh.

Lieutenant Dodd is the son of the late Admiral Arthur Dodd.

Sanchez-Parkhurst Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Gertrude Parkhurst, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson Parkhurst, and Elbridge Boardman Sanchez, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sanchez, took place yesterday at noon at the home of the bride, 316 West Ninety-fourth Street. The Rev. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, was the officiating clergyman.

Porter-Myrick Betrothal.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—Mrs Edward Clark Porter of Chicago announces the engagement of her daughter, Charlotte Porter, to Donald Myrick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass. Miss Porter is a graduate of Radcliffe College. Mr. Myrick is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '15. He is in newspaper work in Los Angeles. His father is a well-known editor and publisher.

Miss Martin Weds at St. Regis.

The marriage of Ernest Baerwald of San Francisco and Miss Florence Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Martin of 640 West End Avenue, took place at 6:30 yesterday afternoon in the Louis XV. suite of the St. Regis, and was followed by a dinner and dance for 150 guests. Miss Martin, in a white satin frock embroidered in pearls, and a lace veil, was attended by Mrs. Alfred Langer. Emil Baerwald was the best man, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pool.

Today's Weddings.

William Howard Taft 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft and nephew of former President Taft, and Miss Marguerite Temple O'Neill will be married today at the home of the bride in Pittsburgh.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Jacquette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Oscar Jacquette, and Raymond Henry Storm will take place this afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore.

In the West End Presbyterian Church, at noon, Miss Helen Frances Chase, daughter of Mrs. D. B. Ryan of this city, will become the bride of Arthur Ellwood Bulgin of Portland, Ore. A bridal breakfast will be served at the Hotel Majestic.

Miss Margaret Francis, daughter of the late Charles B. Francis, one time United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Charles Bailey McEwan of Albany are to be married in Troy, N. Y.

Miss Alice G. Spence and Dr. Douglas Aleck Milward of Greenwich, Conn., will be married in the Church of the Messiah this afternoon. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Andrew Spence, who is 90 years old, at 370 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Dorey Board Reported for Lewis Gun

In a reference to the adoption of the Lewis machine gun by the United States Marine Corps THE TIMES stated yesterday that in a recent test of the Lewis and Benet-Mercier guns at Plattsburg, the Army Board, of which Major Halstead Dorey was President, decided in favor of the Benet-Mercier gun. This was an error. The board decided unanimously in favor of the Lewis gun, but subsequently the War Department named another board which indorsed the so-called Vickers-Maxim gun, which was adopted.

$45,000 PAID FOR TROYON PAINTING

"Going to Market" Leads at the Watson Sale—168 Pictures Sold for $594,370.

COROT'S "LE BAC," $34,500

Ex-Senator Clark Buys "Environs of Arleux" for $30,500—Nine Corots Average $18,343 Each, a Record.

There was a big and enthusiastic audience at the sale of the art collection of the late David T. Watson of Pittsburgh, and others at the Plaza under the auspices of the American Art Association last evening It was the biggest picture sale since the Yerkes, and the Corots of the collection brought the highest average at which they have ever sold at a public sale.

The returns for the eighty-five pictures sold were $535,520. This made the big average of $3,559 a picture.

The high price of the evening was for the beautiful Troyon, ("Going to Market,") which went to Bernet, agent, for $45,000. The picture is going to a Philadelphia art collector. The Corot which brought the highest price was "Le Bac," which also went to Bernet, agent, who gave $34,500 for it and it, too, will go to Philadelphia.

Record Broken for Corots.

The average for the Corots—there were nine in the sale—was $18,343. The highest average before that at a public sale was $15,333, which was given at the Henry sale. The grand total for the entire sale of 168 pictures was $594,370.

Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience as one after another of the pictures was put up. The Troyon, which brought the high price of the sale, was worthy of the enthusiasm shown for it. It was an early morning scene, a peasant woman on a donkey, the pannjers on either side of the animal filled with garden truck; there are sheep, a cow, a barking dog, shadowy trees on either side of the background, and the picture is seen through the ruddy light of the rising sun which, coming through the morning mist, throws the shadows of the group into the foreground of the picture. This was one of the Watson paintings.

Ex-Senator William A. Clark was one of the buyers last evening, the Corot, "Environs of Arleux," a Watson picture, going to him for $30,500, and he paid $22,000 for the same artist's "Ville-d'Avray: Le Bouleau." Bernet, agent, paid $28,000 for Corot's "Le Soir" and $26,000 for Rousseau's "The Winding Road," one of the beautiful pictures of the sale. Both of the two last from the Watson collection. So was Van Dyck's "Countess Lecarl," which Berres paid $30,000, and Murillo's "Madonna and Child," for which he gave $20,000. There were 40 pictures from the Watson estate in last night's sale, and 65 out of the 168 in the entire collection.

H. S. Harkness Again a Buyer.

Robert B. Harshe of the Carnegie Institute was again a purchaser last evening, buying as agent. One of the Corot's "Environs of Etretat" went to him for $12,900. Harry S. Harkness was again a buyer, and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw was in the audience, just returned from Paris and seen to be bidding, though her name was not given as a purchaser. A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute and a large private buyer, bought Corot's "Richmond on the Thames" for $2,100.

The pictures sold last night went to all parts of the country, there being Boston buyers among others present. Mr. Harshe bought nine pictures, these undoubtedly going to Pittsburgh. In selling the forty-five-thousand-dollar Troyon Mr. Kirby said that the latter picture by the artist of the same quality sold by him brought $65,000. The better pictures started at $5,000 and $10,000.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures, prices, and buyers:

84—A French Cavalryman—de Neuville; Charles A. Dickson, agent....	$170
85—The Church on the Hill—Wyant; George H. Amsley.....	350
86—Head of a Young Woman, (panel)—Henner; Knoedler & Co.....	520
87—A Good Pool: Saguenay River, (water color)—Winslow Homer; Knoedler & Co.....	500
88—The Edge of the Woods—Wyant; E. L. Ledeler.....	400
89—St. John's River, Florida, (water color)—Winslow Homer; Mr. Ralph..	1,150
90—The Environs of a City: Evening—Wyant; R. C. & N. M. Vose, Boston.	425
91—Landscape—Wyant; Paul Weiss.....	220
92—View of Heidelberg—James Baker Pyne; L. T. Haggin.....	900
93—Watching from the Cliffs, (water color)—Winslow Homer; M. Knoedler & Co.....	1,250
94—Cuirassiers — Berne - Bellecour; R. Themacher.....	600
95—Autumn Landscape — Wyant; John Levy.....	350
96—The Sultana—Diaz; Charles A. Dickson, agent.....	600
97—Rubens at the Court of Philip III., 1603 (panel)—Monticelli; Knoedler & Co.....	750
98—Le Bois de Tremelliere—Henri Harpignies; Ralston Galleries.....	1,775
99—Richmond on the Thames—Corot; A. A. Healy.....	2,100
100—An Italian Pass—Rousseau; A. Benziger.....	825
101—Landscape With Cows (panel)—Van Marcke; Clapp & Graham.....	1,175
102—Interior of Sheepfold (panel)—Charles Jacque; A. Rudert, agent....	1,150
103—A Lady with Perroquets and Dog—Diaz; William L. Rothschild.....	975
104—Environs-sur-Mer: un Com de Ville (panel)—Corot; Seventeenth Century Gallery.....	625
105—In the Forest of Fontainebleau (panel)—Diaz; Bernet, agent.....	2,500
106—Willows—Corot; W. S. Benson:....	1,750
107—On the Oise, (panel)—Daubigny; Bernet, agent.....	1,950
108—Lady and Child (Companion picture to No. 109; panel)—Diaz; Robert B. Harshe.....	2,300
109—The Necklace (Companion picture to No. 108; panel)—Diaz; A. Johnson.	3,100
110—Bords de l'Yonne—Henri Harpignies;; S. R. Guggenhem.....	950
111—A Brittany Farmyard—Constant Troyon; Robert B. Harshe.....	3,500
112—Sheep Entering the Fold—Charles Jacque; Bernet, Agent.....	4,000
113—La Mare aux Herons—Daubigny; John Levy.....	3,600
114—Environs of Arleux—Corot; Senator W. A. Clark.....	30,500
115—Landscape and Cattle—Constant Troyon; Knoedler & Co.....	7,000
116—The Seashore, (panel)—Daubigny; Robert B. Harshe.....	2,700
117—The Winding Road, (panel)—Rousseau; Bernet, agent.....	26,000
118—Environs of Etretat—Corot; Robert B. Harshe, agent.....	12,900
119—Shepherdess and Flock, (panel)—Constant Troyon; Scott & Fowles..	3,000
120—Gathering Brush: Outskirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau — Diaz; John Levy.....	4,800
121—La Mere—Corot; Bernet, agent....	15,000
122—The House by the River, (pastel)—Constant Troyon; John Levy....	1,800
123—Along the River Oise, (panel)—Daubigny; Ralston Galleries.....	8,500
124—Le Bac—Corot; O. Bernet, agent..	34,500
125—Outskirts of Fontainebleau—Charles Jacque; Charles A. Dickson.....	8,500
126—Le Soir—Corot; Bernet, agent.....	28,000
127—Going to Market—Constant Troyon; Bernet, agent.....	45,000
128—Ville-d'Avray: Le Bouleau—Corot; Senator W. A. Clark.....	22,000
129—Sunset in the Forest—Jules Dupre; Robert B. Harshe, agent.....	5,000
130—The Approaching Storm — Charles Jacque; Ralston Galleries.....	3,250
131—The Shady Glen—Gustave Courbet; Seaman, agent	3,000
132—Head of an Old Man, (panel)—School of Rembrandt; Kleinberger Galleries.....	580
133 — Interior with Figures — Pietro Longhi; Knoedler & Co.....	575
134—Mill on the Marne, or Scene in Norfolk—John Crome, (Old Crome;) Scott & Fowles.....	3,000
135—Gathering Fagots — George Morland; Charles A. Dickson, agent..	2,400
136—Bringing in Fagots—George Morland; Rudert, agent.....	2,200
137—An Interior with Two Figures (panel)—Gabriel Metsu; Kleinberger Galleries.....	1,000
138—A Woodland Glade, Near Norwich —James Stark; Robert B. Harshe....	2,000
139—The Infant Moses Brought to Pharaoh's Palace—Bonifazio Veneziano; Kleinberger Galleries.....	6,700
140—Landscape with Buildings—Gaspar Poussin, (Dughet;) Paul Watkins....	325
141—Portrait of a Lady — Caspar Netscher; Paul Watkins.....	850
142—Woody River Scene, with Figures (panel)—Meindrt Hobbema; Robert B. Harshe, agent.....	6,100
143—Lady Hamilton as a Sigismunde—George Romney; R. H. Lorenz, agent	7,800
144—Portrait of a Gentleman—Sir Henry Raeburn; Bernet, agent.....	4,100
145—Lady Juliana Penn—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Seaman, agent.....	5,000
146—Countess of Harbourough—Thomas Gainsborough; Dickson, agent.....	8,500
147—The Shepherd Boy—Sir Joshua Reynolds; O. Bernet, agent.....	10,000
148—Tobias Frere, Esq.—Thomas Gainsborough; Seaman, agent.....	6,000
149—Countess Lercari—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; Bernet, agent.....	30,000
150—Young Woman with Directoire Hat—Vigee-Le Brun; Robert B. Harshe	2,300
151—Scene in the Channel—Sir A. W. Calcott; Seaman, agent.....	2,600
152—The Glebe Farm—John Constable; R. B. Harshe, agent.....	10,700
153—Madonna and Child—Murillo; Bernet, agent	20,000
154—Boy With Fruit and Bread—Murillo: W. W. Seaman, agent.....	6,000
155—Portrait of a Gentleman—Peter Paul Rubens; Bourgeois Freres....	2,000
156—The Mill Pond—John Crome, (Old Crome); Robert B. Harshe, Agent....	10,200
157—Portrait of Christoph Willibald Ritter von Gluck (1714-1787)—T. Klimesch; Seaman, agent.....	1,000
158—Paysage d'Automne; Antoine Volion; R. H. Lorenz.....	1,600
159—Preparing the Meal—Josef Israels; Charles A. Dickson.....	8,800
160—Grand Canal, Venice—Felix Ziem; Dr. E. Cadgene.....	3,400
161—Arabian Horsemen—Adolf Schreyer; Harry S. Harkness.....	12,300
162—Elise Verangeville—Claude Monet; Durand Ruel.....	6,100
163—The Advance—Adolf Schreyer; Bernet, agent.....	10,000
164—Resistance to Cupid—William Adolphe Bouguereau; R. H. Lorenz, agent	3,000
165—The Hall at the Fountain—Adolf Schreyer; Ralston Galleries.....	12,600
166—The Frightened Children—Alexandre Gabriel Decamps; Knoedler & Co..	15,000
167—Triumph of Religion (panel)—Bartolome Esteban Murillo; Hernet, agent	7,500
168—Cupid and Psyche—Richard Westall, R. A.; G. M. Franklin.....	1,800
Total	$535,520
Monday evening	58,850
Grand total.....	$594,370

Thomas E. Kirby conducted the sale.

$3,698 AT LEARMONT SALE.

George D. Smith Pays $127.50 for "The Holy Bible," London, 1796.

The sale of the library of the late Joseph B. Learmont of Montreal, Canada, brought $3,698.00 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Among the items sold were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 364—"The Holy Bible," London, 1796, with a handsome fore-edge painting of a cathedral; George D. Smith.....	$127.50
No. 695—"Ancient Laws, Customs and Usages of Canada," by Francois J. Cugnet, Quebec, 1778; George D. Smith.....	185.00
No. 771—Four pen-and-ink drawings of Punch contributions by George Du Maurier; George D. Smith.....	75.00
No. 833—"The Praise of Folie," by Desiderius Erasmus, translated into English by Sir Thomas Chaloner, London, 1549; in green levant morocco by the Club Bindery, the Robert Hoe copy; Gabriel Wels.....	300.00
No. 911—"Oliver Cromwell," by Samuel R. Gardiner, extra illustrated by the insertion of 170 plates; George D. Smith	85.00

The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening. The grand total to date is $20,688.50.

Society to Give Opera for Charity.

Prominent society girls will appear in "Gentleman Jack," a comic opera written by Miss Grace R. Henry and Miss Rosamund Batchelder, to be presented this afternoon and evening at the Plaza, under the auspices of the Spence Alumnae Society. A third performance is to be held tomorrow night.

Mrs. B. Tappen Fairchild is to appear in the male title rôle,, Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Mrs. James Couper Lord, and Mrs. David Chester Noyes will also be in the cast.

Mrs. Margaret Mason of 854 Fifth Avenue is in charge of the sale of tickets. The proceeds are to be devoted to the House for Homeless Babies in East Sixty-second Street.

Arrivals from a British Port.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a British port were:

Mrs. A. S. Bradford, V. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Crager, A. C. Dodge, J. Duckworth, J. G. Duff, J. P. T. Evans, Miss Lois Fuller, E. Blount Greene, Miss Bertha Griffith, A. E. Hall, Commander T. Ishikawa, G. G. Knowles, Thomas Mannfield, Herbert McBride, Captain J. H. McGarry, Commander I. Muto, W. R. Moss, W. E. Park, C. Prarie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pratt, Theodore Roberts, Gordon B. Rowley, F. L. Sargeant, Percy Staniforth, P. H. Stormont, A. L. Troy, T. E. Willims, and H. Van Hook.

CARL BERGER DEAD.

Caterer of New York and Newport Who Failed in 1916.

Carl Berger, caterer and hotel man of New York and Newport, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 25 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, sixty-one years ago, the son of Adolph Berger, a lawyer. He came to this country thirty-five years ago and began business as restaurateur and caterer. He became the caterer to society both here and in Newport, where he opened a Summer place. For several years and up to 1908 he was the manager of the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Mr. Berger was caterer for the Duchess of Marlborough's coming out party and for Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's famous White Ball at Newport. In 1916 Mr. Berger filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, with liabilities of $20,232 and assets of $19,464.

JAMES DE W. CUTTING DIES.

Banker and Devotee of Art and Music Expires at 42 Years.

James De Wolf Cutting, banker and head of the firm of Cutting & Co., died yesterday at his home, 135 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Cutting was born in this city and was 42 years old. He was a son of the late Robert Livingston Cutting, and Mrs. Cutting. His mother was a Miss Moale, member of a prominent Baltimore family. Mr. Cutting was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1895. He was admitted to the Stock Exchange in 1901.

Mr. Cutting was a great lover of art and music and prominent in society. He was a Director of the Philharmonic Society and a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, and New York Athletic Clubs.

ROCKEFELLERS AT FUNERAL

John D. and William Attend Funeral of Brother Frank in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—John D. Rockefeller, with his brother William and the latter's wife and their son Percy, left for Lakewood, N. J., late this afternoon, following the funeral of Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Before leaving, the elder Rockefeller greeted some of his old friends, praised the war garden movement, and declared that one of the good results of the war is the effort being made for national prohibition.

William Rockefeller last Summer tried in vain to effect a reconciliation between the eldest and youngest brothers, who had been estranged since 1898. The break between John D. and Franklin came as a result of business troubles.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Applegarth of Rochester, N. Y., a former pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Paul F. Sutphen officiated at the funeral services. Interment was made in Lake View Cemetery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STARK.—April 17, 1917, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stark (nee Gertrude V. Greenebaum) of 369 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Married.

TINN—LEFFLER.—On Tuesday, April 17, Edith Leffler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Leffler, to Norman J. Tinn, son of Mrs. Edward Krieger.

Died.

ADLER.—Members of the Mendelssohn Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Henry Adler, from 208 Lenox Av., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

JULIUS SCHWARZWALD, Pres.
E. FALK, Secretary.

ARTHUR.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, Louis Lent, husband of Sarah Van Iderstine in his 71st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Lockwood, Wyckoff St., on Wednesday, April 18th, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J. Train leaves Erie Station at 10:10 A. M.

BERGER.—On April 17, suddenly, at his residence, 25 West 55th St., Carl Berger. Funeral Thursday afternoon, at the convenience of the family.

BEST.—Suddenly, on April 16, at St. Louis, George E., Jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUNNOW.—Dr. Rudolph E., at Bar Harbor, Me., Saturday, April 14, of pneumonia. Interment at Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, April 18, on arrival of 11 o'clock train from New York.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, Herbert Evans, son of Edwin E. and Anna E. Clark, deceased. Funeral services at his late residence, 171 Sycamore Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2:30 P. M.

CONZEN.—April 17, 1917, William L. Conzen, aged 28 years, beloved husband of Mabel Conzen and son of Mary and the late Lawrence Conzen. Funeral from 457 14th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills.

COYLE.—On Monday, April 16, at her residence, 237 East 24th St., Jennie M., beloved daughter of Sarah and the late William Coyle. Funeral Wednesday, 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Requiem mass Church of St. Stephen, East 28th St., 11 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

CUNNINGHAM.—James. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CUTTING.—James De Wolf, suddenly, at his residence on Tuesday morning, April 17. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock. Baltimore papers please copy.

DEEVES.—On Tuesday, April 17, Sarah Holt, beloved wife of Stephen Deeves. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 West 88d St., on Thursday, April 19, at 2:30 P. M.

ELBERTS.—On Monday, April 16, 1917, Jeanette Elberts, beloved mother of Carolyn Elberts Roberts, in her 62d year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

FELSBERG.—On Tuesday, April 17, 1917, Edmund Paul Felsberg, in his 62d year. Services from his late residence, 809 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, Thursday, at 8 P. M. Philadelphia (Penn.) and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FLECK.—On Saturday, April 14, John W. Fleck, beloved husband of Nellie Fleck, (nee McNamee,) and beloved son of the late John W. and Johanna Fleck. Funeral from his late residence, 509 West 157th St., on Wednesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM RUSSELL DEMOREST of 825 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, a wholesale glass merchant in Manhattan and one of the founders of the Crockery, Brass, and Glass Association of New York, died on Monday. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Kismet Temple and De Witt Clinton Commandery.

Mrs. MARY M. STUBBS, wife of John H. Stubbs, an engraver with Tiffany & Co., died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 1,053 Fortieth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

Mrs. MARGARET L. REISS, one of the oldest members of the Church of St. John and active in its Ladies' Aid Society, is dead at her home, 86 Oakland Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Nicholas Reiss and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. JEANETTE CLARK ELBERTS, an actress, who had played in support of Clara Morris, Lester Wallack, and other stars, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, 195 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Liverpool, England, sixty-one years ago and was the widow of Eugene Elberts, who was an actor.

Dr. JOHN DENNIS TIERNEY, a practicing physician of the Ridgewood Heights section of Brooklyn and a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, died yesterday at his home, 974 Forrest Avenue, Ridgewood, in his thirtieth year. Dr. Tierney was a graduate of Cornell Medical College and was a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, and the Ridgewood Democratic Club.

FRANK MARSHALL PERRY, 27 years old, a bookkeeper for the New York Telephone Company, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Sunday from heart disease. He lived at 1,139 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

HENRY OLMSTEAD MEAD, for fifty-four years with the Anglo-American Drug Company, is dead at his home, 1,445 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. He left a widow and two daughters.

GEORGE J. BRANDAU, a teacher of German in the Stuyvesant High School, died at his home, 629 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. After graduating from Columbia University in 1907, he studied the German language in Marburg, Germany, and became a teacher in the Stuyvesant High School in 1909. He was a member of the Flatlands Yacht Club and a Mason.

JAMES CLEARY, a retired undertaker of Brooklyn and formerly active in Democratic politics, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 330 Court Street. He was 50 years old and unmarried.

JOHN C. ROWE, former school Trustee in Haledon, N. J., died at his home in that place. He was 80 years old.

Mrs. THERESA BECKER, 60 years old, widow of Dr. John Becker, a veterinarian, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Meyer, in Flushing.

Mrs. AGNES FERGUSON JOHNSON, widow of James Scurman Johnson, formerly of Perth Amboy, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J. She was born in Paterson, and was 82 years old.

Mrs. EMMA WEED MUMFORD, widow of Benjamin C. Mumford, President of the Tin Plate Decorating Company of Brooklyn, died on Monday in East Orange, N. J. She was 84 years old, and a native of Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA DELANY, widow of Francis Delany, died yesterday at her home in West Orange, N. J. She was born in Ireland, and was 80 years old.

FIELDING LUCAS WHITTEMORE, a retired flour merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 253 West 104th Street. He was born at Fredericksburg, Va., and was 67 years old.

FRANCIS BRENTWOOD FARDETTE, well known as an amateur baseball pitcher among city league teams around New York, died in the New Rochelle Hospital on Monday from injuries received in a trolley car accident. He was 35 years old.

Miss MARION PETERS, daughter of the Rev. Thomas M. Peters, late rector of St. Michael's P. E. Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, died yesterday. In connection with the Women's Municipal League, she founded the Waring Juvenile Citizens' League.

Dr. JOSHUA WARE READ died yesterday at his home, 283 Ridge Street, Newark. He was born in West Batavia, N. Y., in 1831. Dr. Read practiced medicine in Newark for more than forty years.

WILLIAM SAMUEL RUSK, a retired stationer and bookseller, died yesterday in the Home for Incurables, 183d Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Rusk was born in New York City in 1855.

Died.

GARDENER.—Mrs. Mildreth Elsford Rehbin Gardener, age 33, beloved wife of William C. Gardener, died April 17, at 147 West 55th St. Funeral notice hereafter. Minneapolis and Duluth papers please copy.

GOLDFARB.—Israel, died suddenly, April 14, 1917, at his late residence, 700 Willoughby Av. Buried Mt. Zion Cemetery, April 16.

HIRSCH.—Suddenly, on April 16, Harvey Arthur, husband of Christine Dann Hirsch and son of Minnie F. and the late Ferdinand Hirsch. Funeral private.

HUTTON.—On Tuesday, April 17, 1917, William Hutton, Jr., in his 69th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1st Av., Westwood, N. J., Thursday, April 19, 1:30 P. M.

HYDE.—Sons of the Revolution, in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on April 15th of William Herbert Hyde, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, April 17, 1917, Antoinette Havens, widow of William H. Jackson. Funeral services will be held at 251 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 8 P. M. Interment at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

KERR.—At Rheinbeck, N. Y., April 14, 1917, Samuel Kerr, aged 63, late of 2,108 Daly Av., New York. Interment at Bronxville, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 18, 1917, at 3:30 P. M.

KIDD.—On April 17, 1917, William S., beloved husband of Amelia H. Kidd. Funeral service at his home, 89 Neptune Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston papers please copy.

KINGSTON.—Monday, April 16, John Kingston, beloved husband of Bessie Willis Kingston, in his 51st year. Funeral service at his late residence, 135 West 96th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

McPHERSON.—On Monday, April 16, 1917, Mary E., widow of John R. McPherson. Funeral services from her late residence, Highland Av., Sea Gate, New York Harbor, Wednesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—William, Tuesday morning, April 17. Funeral services at his late residence, 370 Bedford Av., on Thursday, April 19, at 1:30 P. M.

NEAFIE.—At Goshen, N. Y., April 16, 1917, at his residence, Alfred Neafie, Colonel and General of U. S. V., 1861-1865, son of Cornelius and Rhoda Lyon Neafie, in his 80th year. Funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Goshen, N. Y., Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Erie train leaves Jersey City 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

O'GRADY.—On April 17, Alice E. O'Grady, (nee Kinnelly,) beloved wife of John J. O'Grady. Funeral from her late residence, 166 East 111th St., on Thursday, April 19, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Cecilia's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered. Interment St. Raymond

RICH IN GERMANY CAN GET EXTRA FOOD

Greedy Storekeepers Yield to Temptation, but Are Frequently Caught.

FAT IS CHIEF DEPRIVATION

Lack of That and Sugar Has a Serious Effect on the Staying Power of Meals.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

[Eighteenth Article.]

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"Of course, if you are willing to spend the money you can get what you want."

That was the way in which an acquaintance on the steamer, going to Copenhagen, en route to Berlin, summed up the food situation in the German capital. He had lived there and in Vienna for two years, had been in Berlin during most of the war, and was returning for another year—as he thought—after a few weeks in the United States. Obviously he spoke with the voice of experience, and his words were entitled to consideration.

Afterward I heard the same thing in effect from several other passengers by the same steamer, who had lived for longer or shorter periods in Germany. "Money will do the trick," they said. "If you will pay the price, you can get the stuff."

In Copenhagen there was just the same verdict. "The wealthy get all they want," was the way it was put. "The rich have plenty of food."

On the other hand, the tales that were told of the hardships and difficulties of those who did not have plenty of money and could not pay as the wealthy were supposed to be paying were just as positive in pessimistic statement as were these assertions about the ease with which the wealthy got plenty of food.

I had left New York feeling that, while things might not be exactly comfortable in Germany so far as food was concerned, it certainly would not be a starvation diet that we should be subjected to. But the dismal descriptions that friends and acquaintances in the Danish capital gave filled me with no little apprehension regarding what was to come.

Then I arrived in Berlin and immediately found that, so far as hotel life was concerned, there was literally no foundation for the tales I had heard in Copenhagen. Of course, it was not like hotel life in Copenhagen or New York or any other city where food is plenty and unrestricted. But it was again the case of the old story: There was plenty of food, such as it was, and what food there was was good enough. It would fill a hungry man's stomach and keep it from bothering him over much for most of the time. If you had breakfast too early, you were likely to be noticing the fact that it was getting toward luncheon time around noon. Then if you took luncheon before 1 o'clock and did not take tea around 4, you were pretty sure to develop a rebellious inner consciousness before dinner time came along at 8.

Fats the Serious Deprivation.

That became more and more the case as you stayed longer in Germany and found no means of getting around the official deprivation of fats and sugar. It was my personal experience, (though it is perhaps not the general experience,) that the deprivation of fats had more effect on me than any other feature of the German diet. Six weeks of absolute abstinence from fats and sugar produced a marked shrinkage in girth, it also made a noticeable difference in the staying power of the meals I got. At first the regulation breakfast stayed the appetite thoroughly well until luncheon, and the full meal then kept me very comfortably until time for the late dinner. But by the time the absence of fats from the ration began to make itself clearly felt it took more luncheon than could be had on one set of cards to last through until 8 o'clock.

Now that was a situation where if one had the money to spend he would be tempted to use it. Very many Germans have the money and were willing to use it for just that purpose. And their constant efforts to get something (little or much) more than the law and the regulations permit led inevitably to the frequent repetition of those remarks about "the rich having all they want," "money will buy," and so on.

I heard the experiences of some of these persons. Some of them told me how they got this or that or the other thing to which they were not entitled under the regulations, and how it cost them so much extra. One distinguished official in one of the most important offices in the Government told me of having bought three bottles of Italian olive oil at fifty marks (nearly $10) a bottle. He said he needed the oil for his health's sake, and he sent out his servant and got it. He asked no questions about where it came from or how it happened to be in Germany two years and more after the outbreak of the war and official control of all such articles of food. He just wanted the oil and got it.

When the Law Hit Offenders.

I went back to my hotel from that interview and picked up a paper, in which I read an account of what had happened down in Chemnitz, the great centre of the German textile industry—the place that had been put "on the blink," so to speak, by the stoppage of importations of cotton. The shutdown of the mills had not wholly destroyed the market for foodstuffs there. Some of the rich mill men were still able to see whether or not money would buy them more than they were allowed under the food regulations.

So it happened that Luda Bauer, who owned a store that Americans would call a grocery, and Ernst Rossberg, her business manager, fell foul of the law. They bought and sold 10,000 dozen tins of peas and made a profit of 18 per cent., which was 5 per cent. more than the legal allowance. They also bought 10,000 tins of Danish bacon and sold it at an excess profit, and there were some other smaller transactions. The aggregate of the excessive profits was 15,338 marks, and the court fined them 18,500 marks. There was a chance for the rich to pay in a different way.

Then there was the case of Felix Prausniker, a Berlin merchant, who bought some tinned ham at 2.50 marks a tin and started a merry-go-round which was still proceeding when the police put him, after he had urged the price of the ham up to 8 marks a tin. The rich had been paying for ham and there had been a number of illustrations that "money will buy." But when Prausniker got through with the court he did not have as much money by 5,000 marks as he had when the police interfered with his little game. The Berlin papers printed the story of his enterprise under the heading "Costly Ham."

Then again, some of the strongest complaints that I heard in all the time I was in Germany about the difficulty of getting the right kind and suitable quantities of food came from the family of one of the great bankers of Berlin—a man whose name is familiar in banking, financial, and industrial circles all over the world. His wife had endured deprivation of the food to which she was accustomed just about as long as she could stand it. There was no question with them of having the money with which to buy anything they wanted if they could get it. But despite their money, she had had to go without food so long that she was ready to go anywhere away from Germany, if she could only get food freely again.

In the advertising sections of the Berlin newspapers one sees constantly notices of the verdicts in court cases where sellers of food have been convicted of violating the law, and compelled, as part of the punishment, to pay for advertising what the sentence was. Hardly a day passes without at least one advertisement headed "Strafsache," announcing a verdict "in the Criminal Court," such as the one "against the female milk handler, Olga-Franke, born Hochschultz, in Berlin - Schoneberg, Goltzstrasse 39, born on Sept. 6, 1881, in Ossowo," and against "the coachman, Reinhold Schwarz, in Berlin-Schoneberg, Goltzstrasse 39, born on Sept. 29, 1900, in Grussow." The charge against this milk dealer and her driver was adulteration of food, and the court fined Olga a thousand marks, with liberty to work it off by imprisonment at ten marks a day, while Reinhold got off with a fine of 50 marks, which he might work out at 5 marks a day.

Rich Tempt Greedy Dealers.

The story could be prolonged indefinitely and illustration multiplied to complete weariness. The point is always the same. The rich, having the money which will buy, use it to tempt the small dealers to violate the law and the regulations, or the business man gets a bit greedy and tries to augment his profits faster than legitimate transactions permit.

Just a day or two before I left Berlin a significant little paragraph appeared in some of the papers. The weather had been extremely cold for six or eight weeks without interruption, and there had been intense suffering in consequence. Despite the appeals to their loyalty and patriotism and all that, some of the coal dealers could not resist the temptation to make an extra profit out of the distressing circumstances. So they tried it, with the usual result.

"Many coal dealers have recently been increasing the price for 100 briquettes as much as two marks. Yesterday morning the criminal police stepped in and arrested five coal dealers who now must answer to the charge of war usury."

And so it went. While observing these things, it struck me that it was about as broad as it was long. Money did buy something extra occasionally for those who had it, and also for those who were trying to get it. It got some food to which they were not entitled for the one class and some punishment to which they were entitled for the other. The rich bought and the would-be rich paid. But all the time the food authorities and the police kept a pretty close watch, and it struck me that on the whole they maintained an exceptionally even distribution of favors and food.

Magma Copper Profits $1,097,333.

The report of the Magma Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, issued yesterday, shows net profits of $1,097,333, compared with $611,729 the previous year. This is equivalent to $4.57 a share on 240,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. President W. H. Aldridge, in his report, states that the net production of copper, after deducting all smelting and refining losses, was 8,473,580 pounds, on which there was a profit of 13.019 cents a pound.

WHITE HOUSE FORCE TO FARM VACANT LOT

Will Set Example to Country on Government Land Opposite Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The White House office force has decided to set an example to the country in the matter of utilizing vacant lots for producing food in accordance with the President's recent proclamation. It was announced today that a plot belonging to the Government, lying across Pennsylvania Avenue from one of the main White House gates, had been turned over to the White House employes for the cultivation of a model garden. Secretary Tumulty has given his consent, and the President will be asked to turn the first spadeful of soil Thursday morning.

Under the leadership of N. P. Webster, disbursing clerk in the White House offices, the force intends to begin to work on thoroughly scientific lines, and some of them will go to the Department of Agriculture tomorrow to get advice on the best crops to be tried and instruction in the methods of cultivating them. The agricultural volunteers will have the constant aid and counsel of the experts in the Department of Agriculture, and the department will also probably furnish seeds, fertilizer, and other necessary supplies. The present plan contemplates selling all surplus products for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The land chosen is in an unusually conspicuous place. It was purchased by the Government as a site for a new Department of Justice building, but this plan was abandoned, and the ground has been lying idle. According to tradition, the land was once owned by Henry Clay, who, at the instance of the Spanish Minister, traded it for an imported Andalusian jackass, which he shipped to his native State of Kentucky for breeding.

WAR CROP LOANS READY FOR FARMERS

Trustees of Patriotic Fund Send Out Circulars Telling How to Make Application.

The Trustees of the Patriotic Farmers' Fund will begin today to distribute application blanks to be used by farmers in borrowing from the $10,000,000 fund to be put at the disposal of agriculture in this State next Monday. Instructions will also be sent to the 900 local grange committees for making the loans, which will bear interest at 4½ per cent. and fall due not later than Dec. 1, 1917.

In the instructions the Trustees make it plain that the money is for experienced farmers and not for those who want to go in as amateurs. The Trustees are A. B. Hepburn, Chairman; William Woodward, Jacob H. Schiff, F. W. Sessions, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Clark Williams, and William Church Osborn. The secretary is Marc W. Cole, who has headquarters at Utica.

Following are the instructions to farmers who wish to borrow:

1. Local loan committees will receive applications.
2. Applications for loans should be made in duplicate on forms to be supplied by local loan committees, and when approved in writing by at least two members of the local loan committee, both copies are to be filed by the borrower with the local bank.
3. On approval of the application a note payable to the local bank or to bearer in the form supplied by the local loan committee must be deposited, duly signed, by the borrower with the local bank. Thereupon the borrower will receive the face amount of the note from the local bank. No individual loan made prior to June 1 is to exceed $150. Additional loans may, however, be made upon supplemental application blanks, which will be furnished by the local loan committee. The interest on these notes to be at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. All loans must mature not later than Dec. 1, 1917.
4. The local banks will send notice to the borrower one week before the loan is due.
5. Only the forms supplied by the trustees through the local loan committee can be used.

The farmer must give the value of his farm, list all mortgages, all notes, all insurance, number of farm animals, number of fruit trees, crop for which loan is asked, number of acres to be planted, amount of seed and fertilizer and cost, and list of crops to be grown other than those for which a loan is asked. No loans are made for crops to be plowed under as fertilizer.

The $10,000,000 is supplied to the Trustees at 4 per cent. The ½ per cent. excess will be used to pay overhead expenses.

COURT BOWS TO THE FARM.

Tillers of the Soil Excused from Giving Time to Jury Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—For the first time since the civil war Justice Joseph Morschauser in the Supreme Court at White Plains today issued an order excusing all farmers and gardeners from serving as jurors in Westchester County, so that their work of tilling the soil might go on uninterrupted in order to help conserve the food supply.

The action of the court was taken on the suggestion of Commissioner of Jurors John Sells, who made this statement:

"In accordance with the proclamations of President Wilson and Governor Whitman, I am going to ask the Court to excuse all jurors when drawn who appear upon the record as farmers or gardeners. And I think that it is within your jurisdiction to instruct me, as Commissioner of Jurors, when the name of a person comes from the jury box whose occupation is either farmer or gardener, that I draw another name in its place. It may be that later in the year we may have to come before the court with a similar request for people employed in the factories making munitions."

TO RELEASE LABOR TO FARMS

Southern Tier Employers Will Guarantee Workmen's Regular Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 17.—Manufacturers in the Southern Tier, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and other employers of labor, at a conference held in this city this afternoon, outlined plans for releasing factory labor to the farmers of the State which it is believed will solve the farm labor problem.

George Cullen, Lackawanna Passenger Traffic Manager, represented the railroad interests, and a plan was formulated contemplating the release by every manufacturer of a quota of men to work on the farms, the men to receive from the factories the difference between the farm wage and the salary paid by the factories. A committee was appointed representing the manufacturers of this city, who will make a canvass of the situation and report at a conference to be held in this city Friday the number of men that will be released by each factory to the farmers.

The service will continue during the planting and harvesting season, and Mr. Cullen announced that the railroad company would release 800 to 900 section hands for this purpose under the conditions agreed to, and in addition would furnish free transportation for all factory employes released for farm labor.

GARDEN PRIMERS FREE.

Mayor's Committee Has Instructions for Amateurs.

Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee has for distribution a large number of copies of a garden primer prepared by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the committee, with the advice of the Faculty of the State Agricultural College at Cornell University.

The primer recommends vegetables to be grown in backyard gardens, gives the dates for planting, detailed instructions as to care, and a ground plan of a small garden. Copies may be had by application to the committee's headquarters at 71 Broadway.

Reserve Act Amendments.

The Senate Committee on Banking has reported favorably on the bill amending the Federal Reserve Act. On the whole, the measure is the same as that considered by the previous Congress, the essential difference being that the new bill makes more liberal the provisions governing the admission of State banks and trust companies into the system. This change was particularly urged by the Federal Reserve Board. "This section," declares the report of the Senate Committee, "provides for a readjustment and decrease in the reserves required of member banks. The object of the amendment is twofold. First, to increase the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System, and thus strengthen the system against any exigency that may result from the European war; and, secondly, to decrease the amount of reserves required of member banks. The amendment would add approximately $200,000,000 of gold to the present holdings of the Federal Reserve banks. The amendment also proposes to require the member banks to maintain in their own vaults, for till money, an amount equal at least to 4 per cent. of demand deposits."

LAWS BEING FRAMED TO FIX FOOD PRICES

Secretary Houston Favors Packers' Plan to License the Distributing Agencies.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Legislation to empower the Council of National Defense to supervise distribution of food, and, if necessary, fix maximum and minimum prices, was being framed today as one of the results of yesterday's conference between Chicago meat packers and Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

Headed by J. Ogden Armour, a delegation of the foremost packers, including Edwin Morris, E. A. Cudahy, Thomas E. Wilson, and L. F. Swift assured Secretary Houston of their utmost co-operation and voluntarily proposed that the Government take steps to fix prices through the Council of National Defense. The licensing of food-distributing agencies so that the Government may trace any movements of middlemen or others to monopolize supply or force rises in prices, is one of the features of the plan the packers proposed.

As their own "bit" in defending the nation, the packers offered a plan to distribute their products at a minimum of profit to themselves, and one of them estimated the saving to the public would approximate at least $100,000,000 a year.

Secretary Houston favors the plan, and will halve a part in drafting legislation to put it into effect. The power to be invested in the Council of National Defense, it is said, would be used only when the national interests required it. Whenever there was evidence of price fixing or monopoly of supply the Council would fix maximum and minimum prices to check it.

Trucking Land Offered to Cities.

PATERSON, N. J., April 17.—Catholina Lambert, retired millionaire silk manufacturer and owner of Belle Vista, the Lambert house overlooking Paterson, has offered to this city for truck garden purposes a tract adjoining his home, estimated to be equal to more than 1,000 city lots. Mayor Radcliffe has accepted the offer. Michael F. Burns of New York has offered all his Passaic property, not yet developed, to the City of Passaic for gardens.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. and s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. probably thundershowers.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., possibly followed by thundershowers Wed. night or Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs. probably showers; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Probably showers Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably rain Wed. and Thurs.; fresh s. winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. unsettled.

Ark.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. unsettled.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder Thurs.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder in n. w. Thurs.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; colder in w; Thurs. fair; colder.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and continued warm Wed., followed by showers Wed. night or Thurs.; cooler Thurs.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed. and Thur.; probably showers; cooler Thurs.

Minn.—Rain Wed. and Wed. night, probably followed by fair Thurs.; cooler in s. Wed.

Iowa—Unsettled, with continued warm, Wed.; probably showers in n. and w. Thurs. fair and cooler, preceded by showers in e.

N. Dak.—Rain or snow Wed. Thurs. probably fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Rain in e. and cen., rain or snow in w. Wed. Thurs. fair, warmer in n. and w.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed.; probably showers; cooler in afternoon or night in e. and s. Thurs. fair, cooler in extreme e. and warmer in w.

Kan.—Fair and continued warm Wed., followed by cooler at night. Thurs. fair and cooler.

COTTON LESS ACTIVE

Market Shows Nervousness and Irregularity—Close 10 Points Lower to 2 Higher.

Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday was less active and fluctuations were narrower than at any day in recent weeks. The market showed renewed nervousness and irregularity and indicated that there had been a considerable reduction in outstanding interest, with operators generally inclined to wait for further developments.

The market opened steady at a decline of 8 to 15 points in response to relatively easy cables, and sold 12 to 16 points net lower during the early trading. Covering checked the decline at this level and there were rallies of 10 to 15 points, followed by another setback on the favorable Western belt forecast and renewed liquidation. Prices eased back to about the low point of the morning, then steadied on Liverpool buying, with the close at about the best point of the day on July and later deliveries. October contracts, after selling at 18.55c early, touched 18.69c in the late trading and closed at 18.68c.

July contracts sold between 19.70c and 19.86c, closing at 19.85c, with the general list closing steady, net 10 points lower to 2 points higher. April and May were relatively easy under scattering liquidation in preparation for the first May notice day.

There was buying of October by people who were supposed to be selling in Liverpool in a belief that easier freight rates would bring the two markets closer together. Ocean freight room from New York to Liverpool was quoted at $2.50 asked, and lower quotations were also reported from Savannah and New Orleans.

Following was yesterday's range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
April	.....			20.25 Bid	20.35
May	.....	20.16	20.25	20.13	20.20@20.22	20.29
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00 Bid	20.10
July	.....	19.74	19.86	19.70	19.85@19.86	19.86
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.63@19.65	19.64
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.84 Bid	18.82
October	.....	18.53	18.69	18.55	18.68@18.69	18.67
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.08 Bid	18.88
December	.....	18.60	18.71	18.58	18.70@18.72	18.70
January	.....	18.65	18.75	18.65	18.74 Bid	18.75
March	.....	18.87	18.87	18.81	18.86 Bid	18.94

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 20.50 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 19.81c; Savannah, 20¾c; Augusta, 20.19c; Galveston, 19.85c; Memphis, 20c, and Houston, 19.60c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000. Imports, 6,000; American, 8,000; Middling upland, 12.72d. Futures opened barely steady, 8 to 10 points lower. Closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 17 to 21 points. May-June, 12.25; July-August, 12.12; October-November, 11.58; January-February, 11.48; March-April, 11.47. Manchester yarns dull and easier; cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 21,009 bales, compared with 20,175 last year. Stocks total, 1,117,991 bales. Exports for the day were 27,859 bales, making 4,488,690 so far this season, against 4,280,814 last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The action of the Canadian Government in removing the import duty on wheat and flour from America, and thereby automatically removing our duty against the Canadian product, had a very bearish influence on the wheat market yesterday. At one time the May position in Chicago sold at $2.21½, a decline of 16¼c from the high point of Monday, while July got down to $1.88¾, or a loss of 11¼c. There was a partial rally at the close on covering, but final figures showed net losses for the day of 8 to 11¼c. In the local cash market, No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.50½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.43½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.50½, free on board, New York. Opening navigation.

RYE.—Market easy. No. 2 Western, $1.95, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	2.36	2.21½	2.24¾	2.36	1.14¾
July	1.97	1.83¾	1.90¾	1.99¼	1.14¾
September	1.72¼	1.64¼	1.67½	1.75½	1.12

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the decline in wheat, and prices were weak, closing with a partial rally, but 4¾@4¾c under the close of Monday. There were further offers from Argentina, but it was thought highly improbable that these would assume sufficient proportions to be much of a factor in the situation. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.57, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.42¾	1.36	1.38¼	1.43¾	76½
July	1.37¼	1.32¼	1.34¾	1.39¼	77
September	1.33	1.28	1.32¾	1.32¾	76¾

OATS.

The oats market was easier under liquidation influenced by the decline in wheat and corn, and closing prices were 2¼@2¾c net lower. Export sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels of Canadian. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 78½c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; fancy clipped white, 80@81c; ordinary clipped white, 79@80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	66¼	63½	64¾	67½	45¼
July	64¾	62¾	63½	65¾	43¼
September	57¾	55½	56¾	58	39¾

PROVISIONS.

In line with the break in grain, there was a violent drop in the provision market yesterday, with closing prices not far from the lowest of the session. Live hogs were weak, and there was considerable selling based on expectations that the Government may fix food prices and on the action of the Chicago packers in offering their plants to the Government. Chicago receipts were 15,000 hogs, with 28,000 expected on Wednesday. Kansas City had 12,000 hogs, Omaha 14,000, and all Western points 109,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	20.75	20.62	20.70	21.70	11.72
July	21.22	20.87	20.92	21.85	11.85
Ribs—					
May	19.35	19.20	19.25	19.85	12.32
July	20.00	19.45	19.62	20.10	12.47
Pork—					
May	36.65	36.00	36.40	37.42	22.17
July	36.65	35.87	36.37	37.20	22.19

COTTONSEED OIL.

The general decline in other commodities exerted a bearish influence on the market for cottonseed oil, with longs disposed to liquidate. The close of the day values were 9 to 26 points net lower. Total sales were 54,000 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	15.25@15.75	15.45
April	.....	.....	15.25@15.75	15.45
May	15.57	15.55	15.54@15.58	15.70
June	.....	.....	15.54@15.58	15.80
July	15.70	15.52	15.54@15.58	15.80
Aug.	15.68	15.54	15.55@15.56	15.90
Sept.	15.68	15.54	15.56@15.57	15.81
Oct.	15.50	15.20	15.25@15.26	15.34
Nov.	14.74	14.66	14.68@14.70	14.63

SUGAR.

After opening irregular, 1 point lower to 2 points higher, trading in futures became active and free offerings by Cuban interests started a realizing movement which sent prices off rapidly, the close showing net declines of 4 to 6 points. The decline was thought to have placed the market in a better technical position, and at the low point of the day operators were buyers. Sales for the day amounted to 31,500 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	5.48@5.50	5.60
May	5.60	5.44	5.48@5.50	5.57
June	5.63	5.63	5.55@5.56	5.65
July	5.72	5.55	5.60@5.61	5.71
August	5.73	5.58	5.62@5.64	5.74
September	5.79	5.63	5.67@5.68	5.78
October	5.74	5.74	5.61@5.62	5.72
November	5.62	5.59	5.52@5.54	5.60
December	5.53	5.28	5.22@5.24	5.28
January	5.00	5.00	4.85@4.90	5.05
February	.....	.....	4.72@4.78	4.78

The market for refined sugar was firm, and, while there was a good inquiry reported, business was light, owing to the inability of refiners to accept orders, who appear to be well sold ahead. Prices were listed at from 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated, while three of the refiners were out of the market entirely. The decline in the constant market caused a little easier tone in actual sugar, and the spot price declined 1-16c, to 6.48c, duty paid. Local refiners were again active buyers, and the following sales were reported: 50,000 bags Cubas, April shipment, at 5½c, cost and freight; 2,500 bags Cubas, afloat, at 5 7-16c, cost and freight; about 50,000 to 60,000 bags Cubas, May shipment, at 5¼c, cost and freight, and 1,700 tons Santo Domingos, April shipment, at 5¾c, cost, insurance, and freight. At the close April shipment Cubas were available at 5¼c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.46c; molasses, 5.88c; cost and freight, 5 7-16c.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday, and an early bulge was followed by reactions, with last prices showing net declines of 2 to 5 points. Sales were of 47,500 bags. The total spot market was quiet, with Rio Grades higher at 10¼c for 7s, while Santos was unchanged at 10¾c. for 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	8.20@8.22	8.34
May	8.31	8.25	8.23@8.25	8.38
June	.....	.....	8.26@8.31	8.33
July	8.42	8.36	8.35@8.37	8.36
August	.....	.....	8.42@8.44	8.45
September	8.53	8.48	8.46@8.49	8.51
October	.....	.....	8.36@8.44	8.47
November	.....	.....	8.38@8.40	8.43
December	8.70	8.65	8.64@8.65	8.68
January	8.76	8.73	8.72@8.74	8.76
February	.....	.....	8.78@8.79	8.82
March	8.80	8.84	8.84@8.85	8.88

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,269 packages. Prices gained a fraction on the higher qualities of fresh creamery, while the medium and inferior grades advanced about ½c. There was a strong feeling throughout, and, while the trade is only moderate, the position of the market seems to be quite strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb. 47@47½c; extras, (92 score,) 46¾@46¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 45@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 43@44½c; thirds, 40@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48@48½c; extras, 47@47½c; firsts, 45½@46¼c; seconds, 43¼@45c; creamery, held, extras, 45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; thirds, @641c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 46c; good to prime, 44@45½c; common to fair, 38@43c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 35@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@39c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 37c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 14½@34½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,288 cases. Arrivals are moderate for the season and the market is very firmly supported. The price improvement of the day before was fully sustained, and on some grades a further gain was made on late sales. Current distributing trade is limited and is showing the effects of the high prices ruling. A good deal of stock is going direct to the warehouses, arriving at a cost above its present prompt selling value on the open market. Western advices continue firm. Some sales of high-grade storage firsts have been made as high as 37c, and some are now held higher. Current packings are moving fairly, early sales being at 34½@35½c, when passable as firsts, with some fine Northern lots reaching 36c. The lower qualities of fresh gathered are working out fairly well at proportionate prices. Dirties and checks firm. Nearby white eggs are moving rather slowly in consumptive channels, but there is still call for stock for storage and values are favoring sellers. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37½c; storage packed, firsts, 35½@37c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35@36c; seconds and lower grades, 33½@34½c; dirties, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, 30½@31½c; undergrades, 27@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38c; ordinary to good, 36½@37½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36½@37½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 35½@37½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@36c; duck eggs, Western and prime Southern, 38@39c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 34@36c; goose eggs, 20@25c.

FOUND GIRL BABY IN A PEW.

Left In Church of Paulist Fathers, Covered Only by Pink Blanket.

While she prayed in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night Mrs. Alice Muline of 354 West Fifty-sixth Street heard the cry of an infant. She found a month-old baby girl wrapped in a pink blanket in a pew nearby.

The child's eyes were blue, and it had no other covering than the blanket. Mrs. Muline carried the foundling to Patrolman Harris of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and offered to adopt it, but the baby was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

TWO OFFICIALS SUSPENDED.

Secret Charges Against Collector Scott and Brother in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Joseph J. Scott, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California, and his brother, Andrew C. Scott, Chief Deputy Collector, were today suspended from duty pending the investigation of secret charges against them.

Free Health Guidance for Insured.

The Life Extension Institute announced yesterday that it had made an agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by which all holders of the company's policies from $1,000 up will receive the benefit of free consultation and guidance regarding health preservation. About 600,000 policy holders are affected. The policy holder is entitled, upon presenting an application, to a thorough physical examination, a report on his condition, guidance as to his hygienic needs, and information with reference to medical treatment.

Consolidated "Progressives" Dine.

The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by 200 members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York opened the first dinner of the Progressive Association of that Exchange, held at the Biltmore last night. The dinner was the beginning of a series of "get-together" meetings in the interest of the Exchange. The speaking was limited to members of the institution, and an entertainment by professionals followed the addresses. The Dinner Committee consisted of J. Frank Howell, James A. Gillies, William S. Silkworth, George Shaskan and W. Curtis Otterson.

DEFEND OUR AIRPLANES.

Committee Reports That, Type for Type, They Equal European Product

That, type for type, American airplanes are equal to the best European products, and that American fighting airplanes have a factor of safety of six, whereas European machines have only a factor of three, is brought out in the official report of an investigation made by the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, of which Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, is Chairman, and which is co-operating with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher in the organization of the Naval Reserve forces. The report says in part:

"An investigation of statements that American airplanes are not used at the front in Europe has brought out the fact that the airplanes ordered in this country so far, with the exception of our large airplanes, which are superior to any European product, have only been of the training type. The complaints from the representatives of different countries which have ordered airplanes in the United States are entirely of our limited output. They state that they could use thousands of additional airplanes of the training type, as well as of the remarkable large seaplanes, which are not obtainable elsewhere outside of the United States. These facts are substantiated by the fact that additional orders have been placed continuously in this country for airplanes and air motors.

"Our investigation shows that statements that American fighting airplanes do not have the speed and climbing ability of foreign fighting machines, is based on the fact that in America we demand a factor of safety of six, whereas foreign machines only have a factor of safety of three. Foreign countries also accept machines that land at a speed of close to 100 miles an hour; in the United States we expect our fast airplanes to land at a speed not exceeding sixty miles an hour. We get a speed of approximately 120 miles from our machines, while the European machines get only about ten miles more."

For Dry Areas by Proclamation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist introduced a bill today which would give the Governor power to establish, by proclamation, areas in which special regulations over the liquor traffic, including prohibition of sales, shall obtain. The bill is a war measure, and the Governor's orders would remain in force only for the duration of the war and three months thereafter.

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A trenchant AMERICAN Newspaper

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Editorially it discusses every question of national and international moment. In literary quality, breadth of view and cogency of reasoning, these articles have been compared by American writers to the best in American journalism.

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20th Anniversary Number April 22.

Total receipts from advertising and circulation on that day to be donated for relief of Jewish War Sufferers.

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ASKS FOR RECEIVER FOR AETNA COMPANY

Grasselli Chemical Co., Creditor for $103,655, Charges Improper Payments.

ASSETS EXCEED LIABILITIES

Sale of Property, It Is Alleged, Would Embarrass Government In Its Need of Munitions.

The expected 'application for a receiver for the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by counsel for the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, a creditor to the amount of $108,655 due for merchandise. Tomorrow morning Judge Mayer will hear counsel representing all interests in the case, and will name a receiver whose duty it will be, if the application is granted, to continue the business and to issue certificates for money sufficient to carry it on.

Notwithstanding the fact that the concern is deeply in debt, it was said that its assets, consisting of plants and other property in several States, accounts due, and especially many large contracts for munitions for the Allies, greatly exceed its liabilities. It is contended that the sale of the property would not only practically destroy all of the assets because they are of a character especially adapted for the business of manufacturing explosives, but that its extinction would embarrass the Government in its need for munitions of war.

It is explained that the application for the appointment of a receiver is made because other creditors are pressing for payment of accounts and threatening to bring suit if payment is not promptly made. The company was organized on Nov. 28, 1916, and on Feb. 5, 1917, under an amended certificate of incorporation, its authorized capital was $18,100,000.

In the application for receivership it is set forth that A. J. Moxham, a former President of the company, made contracts in its behalf with Edward W. Bassick, whereby commissions amounting to several million dollars were to be paid to Bassick for his services in effecting contracts with the French Government. Mr. Moxham and F. L. Belin, a former Treasurer of the company, gave the company's notes for $753,234 in partial payment of the commissions.

It is alleged that the notes were made without authority and in violation of the duty both Mr. Moxham and Mr. Belin owed to the company. Suit was filed in the United States Court by Mr. Bassick for $321,683, still due upon the notes, and for further commissions amounting to $3,113,330. Another suit has been begun against the company by Herbert F. John, an indorser of five of the notes given to Mr. Bassick, to recover $141,660.

Similar suits have been begun by Herbert F. John and the Lenpier Trading Company and Delaney T. Smith, indorsers of some of the notes given to Mr. Bassick for a total of $379,474. All of these actions are still pending in the courts. The defendant company has outstanding a mortgage and trust agreement with the Guaranty Trust Company to secure a bond issue of $5,000,000 which mature Jan. 1, 1945. About $2,000,000 of these bonds are in the hands of the public, $3,038,750 worth of them are pledged to secure the performance of certain contracts, and $58,200 worth are still in the company's treasury.

Besides these liabilities, the papers say, the company is indebted in excess of $3,000,000 for merchandise and for money loaned on its notes. Some of these debts are past due and the remainder will soon become due. But the company says that it has on hand sufficient money to meet its obligations now due and that it will be able to meet those immediately maturing. Stanchfield & Levy counsel for the company, filed an answer to the suit in which the allegations made in the complaint were admitted.

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Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

IN SILO'S Fifth Ave Art Galleries, "Hilo Building," 546 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St. James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers. ESTABLISHED

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SALES BY AUCTION TOMORROW (Thursday), Friday and Saturday, at 2:30 o'Clock.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AUCTION.

We will, on Wednesday, April 25th, and Thursday, April 26th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., each day, at our salesrooms, 317-319 South Market St., Chicago, Illinois, sell at public auction a $200,000.00 stock of staple drygoods consisting of American prints, ginghams, challis, cotton and wool serges, broadcloths, shepherd check suitings, corded effects, silks, towellings, flannels, shirtings, muslins, sheetings, tickings, pillow tubing, towels, pillow cases, lace curtains, blankets, yarns, etc., all in original case lots.

This is positively the largest stock of its kind ever sold at public auction at unrestricted sale. Descriptive circular upon request. Sale positive.

Michael Tauber & Co., Inc. 317-319 S. Market Str., Chicago, Illinois.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity, all colors. Call or write Samuel Tesser Co., 113 East 28th St. Madison Square 4180.

BROADCLOTH. — Open for quality 551, Parker, Wilder, all colors. Address R 271 Times Downtown.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats and suits. Call with samples, 5th floor, 31 West 24th.

COATS.—800 fine serges and silks, all shades; latest styles; better grades; very reasonable. Loewy & Co., 31 E. 28th St.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plush and velour coats. Call 129 West 29th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Big jobber looking at Fall coats; quick action given. 22-26 West 32d St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall lines; also plush coats. 36 West 20th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders; children's, juniors, original styles. 1,220 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14. K. & M., 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, better grade Fall coats. 27 West 20th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber buying infants', children's, junior Fall coats. 13-15 West 20th, 2d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 19 and 21 West 24th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Placing orders; plain Beach and linen. Call fourth floor, 10 West 25th.

COATS.—Looking at novelty and taffeta coats. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow wale Jullliards or similar; navy, brown, wine, green; mail samples. Freedman-Wolbarst Skirt Co., 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors who have nobby sport styles in silk and cotton dresses; stock orders at once. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Novelty Summer dresses, including cotton; ready to place orders. Call Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Hancels, 336 6th Av.

FRENCH SERGES.—Open for quantity of W. F. X. in black. Gramercy 225.

GINGHAM.—28-in. apron checks, any quantity, cash; must be cheap. Orchard 8109.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles, for spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

MIXTURES.—Open to buy better grade tweeds. Call Mr. Victor, Farragut 9090.

PEAU DE CYGNE, all shades, wanted for cash. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

PLUSH.—Large corporation open to buy plush, any amount, spot cash; quote price. R 23 Times.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash. Rineberg, 41 West 26th.

SATIN.—Open for large quantity washable white and flesh satin. Call with samples. Harris Bros. Barnett, 11 East 26th St.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity American 09050; also any other serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGES.—Mfrs. will take cash for French serges. Farr, 9043 before 10:30.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Open to buy any any quantity of silk piece goods, seconds, 1 piece or lot; spot cash; send swatches. Address R 272 Times Downtown.

SUITS. — I. Sulzbacher, Steubenville, Ohio, Mr. J. Burke open for jobs of suits and coats. Ben. F. Levis resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

TRUNKS.—Fifty-inch wardrobe and flat trunks wanted. Phone Farragut 2406.

WAISTS, skirts trimmed hats; accounts solicited for export trade. Spring 5102.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRAKHAN. — Black only; serges, 4,002, 6,122, 7,414; velveteens, 24-36 inches wide. Greeley 4376.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 for immediate delivery; all latest styles; exceptional values in the newest shades at very reasonable prices. 1 and B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St.

COATS. — 5,000 velours and other wanted dress price, new shades, latest models, including our famous No. 8,001, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for delivery at very low prices; call and convince yourself. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th, Farragut 8058.

COATS.—6,000 best proven sellers in desirable materials and colors for immediate delivery. Sipkin & Gorschen, 22 West 21st St.

COATS.—Velour, poplin, and burella cloth, desirable styles and colors; immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS, children's, 400, sizes 2-6, 8-14; in all materials; very cheap. P. M. S., 119 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out our entire stock; drop in for bargains. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—3,000 poplins, serges, velours, to be closed out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS to close out, also taffetas, for immediate delivery. W. Philip & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 coats of poplin, velour, serges, and mixtures to close at your prices. H. Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out staples, mixtures; long and sport models; reasonable prices. Gielskenhaus Bros., 133 West 21st.

COATS, SUITS.—2,000 late styles, assorted colors, in poplins and velours at job prices. Rubin Ullin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Infants' coats; sizes 2 to 6; to close out on account of moving. Lenowitz Co., 128 East 24d.

COATS.—Job 500, including worumbo chinchillas; big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—White chinchillas and mixtures, sport coats, at $3. The Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 24th.

COATS.—Silk and satins, best sellers, ready for delivery, $8.50 up. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out at sacrifice price. Tanenbaum & Bloom, 39 East 9th St.

COATS.—Chinchilla and Sport Coats to close out. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade, to close out cheap, Continental, 148 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Up to the minute in to close out at reasonable prices. Slater Bros., 1,333 B'way.

COATS.—High shades; closing out; also children's. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out; $3.50 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 36 West 20th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobs; 20c at $3.75 to $6.75. Charles Press, 7 West 24th.

COATS, Suits, Skirts, close out; seasonable goods. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, to close out cheap. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—500, to close; poplins, serges, velours. R. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,201 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, Suits.—Will close out Spring stock very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS and Suits.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

CORDUREX — Sidney Blumenthal's 50-inch corduroy, all high shades, including white; willing to sacrifice. J. Schiffman, 45 W. 27th.

CREPE METORS to close out; all colors. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES for street, evening, graduation; exceptional values. G. Dress Co., 42 West 27th St.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

"Equitable Service" ACCOUNTS FINANCED **Leo. L. Doblin Co** Commission Merchants 404-410 Fourth Ave. Tel. M[illegible] 7707.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., Washington, D. C., April 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 1, 1917, for grading certain streets, aggregating about 36,400 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver F. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Chas. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF CONSTRUCTION.—U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1917, and then opened, for the construction of a pile and timber wharf at Cape Henry, Va. Further information on application.

Carpet Company for its opening of Fall rugs and carpets.

Must Buy In Primary Markets.

So limited are local supplies of the most-used kinds of crude rubber that large buyers have been forced to trade direct with the primary markets in order to find enough to fit in with their plans for buying. This is said to be the explanation of the comparative dullness that has been in evidence here for some time. Trading is going on here all the time, it is said, but with the big operators out of the market sales do not mount up as they would otherwise. Yesterday spot lots of first latex and smoked sheets were firmly held at 82 cents a pound, while up-river fine was quoted at 77 cents for spots. Up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were held at 52 cents.

Women's Wear Buyers Undecided.

The retail trade in women's wear appears to be passing through a period of indecision. Buyers have not yet settled for themselves whether war times will yield them their ordinary demand or whether there will be retrenchment. Coming at a time when the course of trade is unsettled, even in normal years, the declaration of war has not improved the situation. After Easter there is a period of price cutting, and then gradually the demand assumes a more regular course. The war has only served, according to those well posted on the situation, to create a more uncertain feeling than usual. The advice even of sellers is for the retailer to go slow until conditions become better defined.

Mark of Merit for Dresses.

The Associated Dress Manufacturers of New York met at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday when formal announcement was made of the adoption of a "mark of merit" label for the product of the members. This label will be attached to garments manufactured under approved sanitary conditions. J. J. Goldman, President, and Hardwick S. Benedikt, Vice President of the organization, defined its objects and told how it was proposed to elevate the sanitary standards of the entire industry. Dr. George M. Price, Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, explained how the manufacturers should go about making their factories as sanitary as possible. There were twenty-five manufacturers present at the meeting, which adopted a resolution offering the support of the association to the Government.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

The first American naval "engagement" of the war may have had an effect on trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, but the fact remains that there was little doing, aside from a steady call for clothing specialties in which khaki twills continued to dominate. Selling houses said little about sales of sheetings and fine goods, and not much more about printcloths. In the latter, however, May-July deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported sold at 8½ cents, spot lots of the same goods bringing 8¾; other spot business was done on 39-inch 68-72s and on 38½-inch 64-56s at 9¾ and 8¼ cents, respectively. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-86s	11c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	10c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	37-inch, 64-60s	8¼c

Will Soon Quote New Prices.

Under Monday's date one of the largest concerns in the country manufacturing mechanical rubber goods has sent a letter to the trade withdrawing all previous prices and promising to quote new ones in a few days. The letter says that it has been found necessary to advance selling prices because of the high cost of rubber and the abnormal advances in cotton duck and sheetings of all kinds, as well as coal, power supplies, &c., which increase the cost of production. It is intimated that the coming prices, though advanced, will be lower than those quoted later for goods that will have to be made up wholly from raw materials purchased at current market prices.

"Patriotic" Millinery Gaining.

The call for "patriotic" color effects in millinery seems to be improving steadily here. The bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America tells of some active buying of hats and trimmings of this type by consumers, the call for shapes being especially good in red and blue for immediate wear. In the trimmings cherries, poppies, and velvet ribbons of red have sold well lately, as have bluets, foliage, wheat, and burnt effects in blue. Also along this line, gold-plated army and navy buttons are being used for hat pins and are selling well. The whole millinery trade seems to be reviving now from the dull period that immediately followed Easter, and which was helped by the unseasonable weather.

Fall Carpet and Rug Openings.

On Monday next the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane will place on show for the Fall, 1917, season all the rugs, carpets, and linoleums for which they are the sole selling agents. These include the products of McCleary, Wallin & Crouse, the Shuttleworth Brothers Company, C. H. Masland & Sons, the Willow Grass Rug Company, the Shelton Mills, and the Nairn Linoleum Company. Effective June 1, advanced prices on Nairn linoleums, mill shipment, are announced. Prior to the advance, business will be taken at current figures for shipment to Oct. 31, and subject to the mill's ability to deliver within that period. Starting June 1, printed 10-4 linoleums will carry the same basis of price as printed 10-4 goods. Monday, April 30, is the date set by the Bigelow-Hartford

Dress Goods Unsettled.

Conditions are rather unsettled among dress goods producers. The cutters-up have not yet assumed a definite policy regarding the future, and as a result some are anxious to get in deliveries of dress goods and others are canceling. The retailers also have a hesitating policy, and this is reflected in the primary market. In some instances lines have been withdrawn because war contracts have been taken by the mills. Customers of these organizations who find their usual source of supply shut down on them, have rushed around the market trying to place substitute orders. In this way, it is thought, the demand of the moment appears greater than it actually is.

Interest Due on German Loans.

A number of inquiries have been received by a law firm of this city from business houses concerning the payment of interest on loans and notes held by Germans. Those making the inquiries have been uncertain on the point whether the interest runs on throughout the entire war period when maturity has been reached after the declaration of war. These inquiries have been answered with the information that the interest stops when the plan or note becomes due, although payment of either is withheld until after the war.

Hard Coal Demand Abnormal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that in their eagerness to secure prompt delivery of anthracite, retail dealers are bidding prices up on individual coal at such a rate as to give the appearance of a runaway market. This is probably the first time on record that such a condition has existed in April, except in strike years. It has been brought about by a very strong demand from the consuming public and a serious curtailment in production since the first of the month. The local market for bituminous has held steady, and in the last few days has had a stronger tone.

EXPLAINS RATE DEMANDS.

Pennsylvania Official Analyzes the Present Railroad Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Exception has been taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to statements contained in the telegrams sent to President Wilson by the trustees of the Utilities Bureau opposing a horizontal increase in railroad rates. George D. Dixon, a Vice President, said in a statement issued today:

"The trustees of the Utilities Bureau seemingly desire the public to think that the railroads have failed to disclose the grounds upon which they base the justice of their appeal for higher rates. The facts are that the railroads' case rests upon conditions known to every one, and these conditions exist at this very moment. We are face to face not with a theory but with a situation that must be met and dealt with promptly if serious consequences to the country are to be averted.

"In the last two years the prices of everything, from raw materials to wages, that enters into the cost of rendering transportation service, have enormously advanced. The price received by the railroads for giving the service has practically stood still. Transportation is today the only commodity of great importance that is being sold on a peace basis in this country, and the railroads are paying war prices for everything they buy.

"The 15 per cent. advance in rates for which the railroads have asked, instead of being excessive, will only partly meet the increased costs that must be faced. The railroad situation and the military needs of the country are not matters concerning which we, as a nation, can afford to indulge in academic discussions. We are face to face with hard facts, possibly the hardest in our history, and we ought to govern ourselves accordingly."

Paper Readjustment Hangs Fire.

The Preferred Stockholders' Committee of the International Paper Company has issued a notice to stockholders announcing that deposits of stock will be received only up to and including April 26, at which time it must be decided whether the readjustment plan is to be carried out. The committee states that the response of stockholders to the plan calling for the payment of 7½ per cent. in cash, 14 per cent. in preferred stock, and 12 per cent. in common stock, while encouraging both as to amount of stock actually deposited and the number of stockholders, has not convinced the company and the committee that a sufficient amount of stock has been deposited to warrant it in declaring the plan operative.

Missouri Pacific Time Extended.

Announcement is made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., reorganization managers, that holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company or Guaranty Trust Company or issued or stamped by Broes & Gosman of Amsterdam, representing stock of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, will be required to pay on or before May 22, 1917, $40.95 per share, or deposit their option on or before that date $12.45, and the remaining $37.50 on or before Aug. 22 next, with interest on such deferred payments at the rate of 6 per cent.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ISIDORE SCHUER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore Schuer, manufacturer of dresses, 4 East Eighth Street, by these creditors: The Austrian-Hungarian Credit Union, $730; Louis Horowitz, $375; and Aiten & Grant, $111. Judge Mayer appointed Emil Fuchs receiver in bond of $500. Liabilities are $4,000, and assets $1,500.

JACOB J. POMERANZ, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 14 Maiden Lane, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $83,183 and assets of $47,168, consisting of stock, $17,002, notes $4,645, fixtures $400, accounts $28,537, and cash in bank $1,184. Among the creditors are Freudenheim-Brothers & Sons, $11,322; I. Hochberger, $7,338; B. Pomeranz, $4,886; ChathamPhenix National Bank, $82,000, (endorsers' notes under discount,) and Jacob Strouse & Sons, $7,000, (customers' notes under discount.)

GEORGE D. WALTER, liquor dealer, 1,238 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,460, nominal assets of $900, and actual assets of $777.

THOS. T. DANIELS, stenographer, 40 Pine Street and 71 Wall Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $5,081, nominal assets of $3,188, and actual assets of $1,442.

HYDE WAIST CO., INC., 124 West Eighteenth Street, has made an assignment to Benj. Borowsky. It was incorporated in August, 1916, and Harry Cohen is president.

JULIUS LONDON, grocer, 217 East 105th Street, has made an assignment to Morris Kohn.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Paul Babin, formerly liquors, 2,030 Eighth Avenue, and to Joseph Feldman, formerly a salesman, 1,433 Broadway.

Out of Town.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Walter Grabowski, meat dealer, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with the United States District Court. He schedules his assets at $9,475.81 and his liabilities at $16,990.30.

UTICA, N. Y., April 17.—The J. F. Grove Construction Company of Albany, petition in bankruptcy. Assets over $16,500.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Julius Platnitsky, a cabinetmaker, 1,223 South St. Louis Avenue; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $7,000; no assets.

Carl A. Johnson, a bartender; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $12,461; no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atlas Stamping and Flexible Tube Co.—City of New York	$351.46
Braunstein Bros. Co.—Same	276.12
Bottsford Dickinson Co.—Same	276.12
Colonial Finance Co.—Same	276.12
Dever, Owen—Same	235.56
Donovan, Mary F., exrx.—Same	333.21
Hungarian Operatic and Theatrical Association, Inc.—Same	276.12
Intalo Co.—Same	062.93
Itala Airplane Co., Inc.—Same	235.56
International Automatic Machine Co.—Same	238.14
International Endless Chain Saw Co. of New York—Same	238.14
Justus Von Liebig Malt Corp.—Same	333.14
Kessler, Jacob R.—Same	235.56
Levinsohn, Lewis N.—Same	235.56
Loeser, Paul—Same	235.56
Montague & Gillet, Inc.—Same	340.59
Marine Producer Gas Power Co.—Same	340.59
Max Tandau Amusement Co., Inc.—Same	238.14
Memoirs of New York, Inc.—Same	340.59
McCloskey, M. Joseph, adm.—Same	3,148.94
New York Fireproof Products Co., Inc.—Same	340.59
Progressive Broad Silk Mills—Same	238.14
Pannell & Co.—Same	238.14
Pollan, Samuel—Same	340.59
Repose Manufacturing, Inc.—Same	2,167.19
Riker Cooking System, Inc.—Same	662.93
Redpath, Robert V.—Same	240.39
Sussman, William S.—Same	238.66
Society and Politics Pub. Co.—Same	276.12
Scientific Research Co.—Same	340.59
Standard Motion Picture Theatre Co. of America—Same	062.93
Standard Coin Counter, Inc.—Same	561.40
Trautman, Israel—Same	240.39
Thompson, Geo. E.—Same	235.56
Terminal Clearing House Ass'n—Same	276.12
T. R. McMann Co.—Same	062.93
Usher, Wilbert—Same	235.56
Victor Packing Co.—Same	351.46
Volkman Mfg. Co.—Same	338.66
Wallas, Chas. H.—Same	240.39
Andrews Building Co.—Link Belt Co.	215.51
Adjustment Realty Co. and Chester B. Korn—S. Simon	147.41
Beckett, Robert and Thomas, admrs.—J. Blum, costs	114.75
Bakmadian, Sarkis—S. Kasarlian	268.91
Blizzard, Susan P.—J. Klugman	174.15
Borer, Samuel—J. Goodney et al	324.47
Bernstein, Abraham—I. Markewitz	367.93
Byrnes, Josephine R.—J. H. B. Smith Co.	120.14
Brown, Geo. E.—U. S. Express Realty Co., costs	116.96
Brook Feature Film Corp., Wm. A. Kane, and Philip Cohen—I. H. Kaplan	527.16
Braude, Papae Co.—Burns Bros.	700.51
Bustanoby, Jacques—N. Colle	974.41
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.—F. G. Hadba	3,080.95
Courtright, Mary—A. Lilenfeld	118.20
Cooper, Theo. P.—Hencken & Willenbrock Co.	474.54
Campbell, James C. and William—S. Cohahan	924.81
Cushman's Sons, Inc.—J. Duffy	844.74
Certified Steam Laundry, Inc., Harry Jankolver, and Samuel Morance—B. Meyerowitz	109.41
Becker, Garret B.—T. J. Conroy	807.94
Doelle, Frederick H., Jr.—E. E. Doelle	366.41
Domiger, Nathan—G. Rabitzek & Bro., Inc.	467.45
Fisher, Sarah R., ex'x—S. Williamson	986.8
Fox, Frederick, and Frederick Durgan—E. Kenny	101.42
Giordano, Salvatore—Schille, Strace & Co., Inc.	195.74
Goodman, Max—L. Klein	177.56
Goldstein, Sarah—J. Fanning et al	283.65
Greeley Dress Co., Inc.—L. Silver	194.34
Griffin, Charles C. and Albert J.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	348.48
Grif'in, Charles L.—Same	159.39
Goodstein, Isidor—Century Embroidery Works	216.28
Gutzeror, Louis—C. Rothman	176.50
Goldbeck, Edward and Lena—F. B. Cook	121.00
Henriques, Edw. B. St. John, Jr.—E. De Wolf	128.46
Herald Construction Co. and Max Kurrok—V. Nilson et al	3,200.29
International Fireproofing Corp. — A. Kasman	100.27
Jensen, Richard—F. Tomasi	201.50
Kopp, Jacob, or Jacob Koplowitz, and Jacob Schmuelowitz or Smalowitz—S. Cartoon et al	158.52
Kronenberg, Ulda L.—N. Haffenberg	118.75
Kips Bay Building Co. Inc.—Aetna Construction Co., Inc.	104.35
Lehing, William—Cafe Boulevard Co.	160.06
MacDonald Floral Co., Inc.—Henry Robinson Co. of New York	385.02
Marshal, Isidor—F. Bloise et al	341.91
Mandel, Max—R. Kinser	372.20
Manning, William—W. M. Welling	176.70
McHench, Andrew C.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York	138.41
Moorhead, Henry R.—C. Napoli	555.28
Morris, Florence, and Salvatore Pernicaro—People, &c.	500.00
Murphy, Margaret V.—Alice E. Willis, and Joseph T. Willis—M. Owens	901.40
Meirah Realty Co.—L. P. Norton	782.79
Morrison, Margaret—County Holding Co.	352.56
McDonald, William—Minsker Realty Co., Inc., costs	118.57
Marino, James—Simon Brothers, Inc.	125.77
Nissenbaum, Baruch—A. Glick et al	133.15
Nankivell, Frank A.—G. W. Eastman	2554[illegible]
Olmsted, Willard H.—M. J. O'Connor et al	5,808.71
Photoplay Theatre Co.—B. Altman & Co.	2,019.14
Same—Same	1,106.64
Polo Construction Co.—Otis Elevator Co.	200.07
Puller, Sarah, adm.—H. J. Frost, costs	105.97
Roudinella, Oreste—Whiteall Tatum Co.	1,259 41
Rosenberg, Samuel—A. Hussey Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc.	265.50
Rousselot, Edmund, or Edmund R. De Costillo—E. A. H. Engel	288.91
Roys, Herman E.—E. H. James	294.76
Rothschild, David—L. Berkaert	237.27
Rice, Clarence B.—Electric Construction & Supply Co.	685.78
Raymond, Walter R.—J. Gibbons	3,962.97
Stayton, Wm. H.—M. L. Clothier et al.	189.39
Schroth, Gottlob—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	277.96
Singer, Heinrich—R. Gurenson	215.05
Semon, Randolph A.—C. R. Love	420.77
Taggert, August H.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	128.66
Victor, Zimet Co.—Alvazis Bros.	126.01
Underwood, Jesse W.—Harriman National Bank of City of New York	2,865.43
Vogel, Fanny, adm.—Selene Realty Co., costs	107.40
Wheatly Hills Land Co.—East End Savings & Trust Co.	18,688.25
Wheeler, Van Rensselaer—M. Klein	284.91
Wolff, Arnold & Edwin—J. Wernos	277.98
Waldman, Joseph H.—T. Finkelstein	218.04
Weis & Zerwcck, Inc.—L. Olstein	6,479.00
Wagner, Robina—C. Schumacher, costs	115.16
Weiler, John W.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., costs	111.19

In Bronx County.

American Stone Renovating and Stucco Co.—J. P. Duffy Co.	$166.06
Arslanian, Jack—N. Y. Tel. Co.	36.30
April, Julius—B. Goldman	116.40
Bradley, Michael J.—M. J. Silverman	81.92
Borough Motor Sale Co., Inc.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	35.52
Boris, Bieler & Co., Inc.—Same	74.41
Bronstein, Julia B.—B. Ryan	82.71
Chalkon, Max—W. T. Harding	328.94
Danziger, Saul—E. Weinstein	831.40
Ernst, Gustav—Title Guarantee and T. Co.	172.60
Evelyn Bldg Co., Evelyn H. White, and Joseph J. White—J. Bell Co.	410.52
Fisher, John C., and Hiram R. Fisher —Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	272.39
Freedman, Jacob, and Samuel Gehis—E. B. Hopkins	174.19
George G. Wilson & Co., Inc.—J. P. Duffy Co.	105.56
Gold, Sadie—N. Y. Tel. Co.	19.13
Goldblatt, Hyman—Rapid Safety Fire Ex. Co.	73.41
Glatter, Max—L. Berger	67.91
Herald Const. Co. and Max Kurrok—V. Nilson	3,200.29
J. Henry Small Realty Co.—M. E. Cummings	492.66
Same—F. Cohn	812.47
Kayser, Charles G.—C. Damon	12.72
Knedler, Max—O'Neill-Adams Co.	23.14
Langham Charles C., William Horne Co., William Horne, Mary Langham, Henry Siefke, and Thomas F. Archibald—West Side Bank	1,548.04
Lustig, Joseph—A. Nierenberg	27.05
Mason Imp. Co., Inc.—Tile Const. Co.	696.41
Petragita, Francisco—Pierce Butler, and Pierce Mfg. Corp.	233.15
R. Neumann & Co.—S. Walsey et al	679.13
Ronele Const. Co., Inc.—N. Y. Tel Co.	147.20
Rikoon, Max—H. Katz	2,546.89
Rein & Ziegler, Inc.—Ziegler	162.22
Schramm, Vera V.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	46.25
William Horne Co., William Horne, Thomas F. Archibald, and Fannie G. Horne—West Side Bank	1,948.35
Wanamaker Beauty School, Inc.—H. Barcu	66.33
Wilson, William—J. A. O'Brien	108.44
Welles, Frederick L.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	49.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Drimer, Abraham—J. Jungleib; March 24, 1917 $223.65

Demian, Elias, Max, and Joe—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.; Oct. 9, 1908 121.63

Fisch, David—M. Fisch; Feb. 5, 1917 120.75

Goldreyer, Charles A., and Rae—J. S. Friedman, March 1, 1917 854.61

Keefe, Matthew J.—P. C. J. Rice, Jan. 26, 1910 10,091.65

Miller, Sidney—Profit Sharing Merchandise Co., Inc.; Nov. 1, 1916 117.67

Slater, Frank—M. Meyers et al; June 23, 1916 309.91

Union Bank of Brooklyn—F. Forschirm; July 12, 1909 109.68

Casualty Co. of America, and Abraham J. Breitblatt—People, &c.; (vacated) 3,500.00

Casualty Co. of America, and Vincenzo Guarducci—Same; Dec. 4, 1916, (vacated) 1,000

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and T. A. Gillespie Co.—Wisner Mfg. Co.; May 29, 1917 342.28

Reisenweber's, Inc.—L. Boardman; April 10, 1917 224.91

In Bronx County.

Monowitz, Aaron—F. Hass; Feb. 10, 1917 $2,012.84

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally After Another Burst of Weakness—Closing Irregular.

The stock market is still a creature of fears. It slumped off very easily at times yesterday on professional selling, and rallied just as quickly when the short interest attempted to cover its commitments. There is very little bona-fide investment demand on the part of the public. In stocks, as in bonds, the average investor is holding aloof until he can get a line on the probable changes which will be worked in the yield of securities by the tremendous financing which the United States is undertaking for itself and Allies.

In such a market one stock after another comes in for particular attention as rumor supplies material for traders' operations. United States Industrial Alcohol was a centre of activity for some time yesterday, and liquidation of some large accounts was indicated in the selling that carried the price down from 112½ at the opening to 107 at the low. Traders have found that the holdings of this issue have become concentrated to a degree that makes short selling a risky operation, and the shares rebounded nearly three points at the first sign of a let-up in the selling. Studebaker, which has been almost as conspicuously weak among the motor stocks as it was strong in the former period of liquidation in that group dropped off to 87⅝ yesterday. General Motors fell to 105½. It is a foregone conclusion that the taxation of luxuries cannot go far without affecting both automobiles and their fuel. Steel was practically unchanged at the close, although rumors are already in circulation as to a possible change in the dividend rate at the meeting to be held April 24.

The most important part of the United States contribution to the Allies in making her entrance into the conflict an aid to victory will be along financial lines. We are not ready with men or guns, and our navy seems likely to be occupied largely in home waters. In the matter of credit we are fully prepared, and dollars are just as effective in crushing Germany as soldiers and shells. The course which the program of taxation will take is the most important influence underlying the security markets. It is particularly apparent to bankers, but a fact easily proved to any one, that the taxation of excess profits and incomes may very easily be pushed to a point where the agencies which produce the earnings will be stifled. For this reason the announced intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to call in a large number of well-known business men and financiers before definitely deciding upon the Government's financial plans was regarded as most encouraging. Handled rightly, it will be possible for the Administration to provide a very considerable portion of this year's extraordinary expenditures out of new and increased taxes without cramping industry or killing personal initiative. That Wall Street is willing to meet the Administration more than half way in making any measures effective was indicated by the announcement yesterday that plans for bringing an issue of $200,000,000 Canadian Pacific bonds out on an attractive basis here had been abandoned, lest they militate to some degree against the success of the forthcoming offering of Government bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4	Sixty days	4
Ninety days	4	Ninety days	4¼
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4¼@4½
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 6 to 90 days ..... 3¼@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	.....
Cables	4.7650	4.7643	4.7650	+.0003
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	.....
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	.....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cable
4.8665 London	4.7570	4.7630
5.1825 Paris	5.71⅛	5.70⅛
China—		
Hongkong	56.45	56.55
Peking	86.75	86.87½
Shanghai	84.00	84.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.09¾	7.08¾
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	51.12½	51.25
51.85 Russia	28.70	28.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.50	28.60
Stockholm	30.20	30.40
Christiania	29.10	29.80
19.205 Spain	21.33	21.50
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	23.87½	23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.08¾	5.07¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $685,215,162; balance, $40,069,163; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $29,874; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $11,077,207.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 9-16d, unchanged; in New York, 73⅜c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56⅞c.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 17.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 19½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

$250,000 CITY WAR BONDS.

Aldermen, at Mayor's Call, Vote for Issue to Meet Emergency.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel, the Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate to authorize the Controller to issue special revenue bonds to the amount of $250,000, as specific need arises, in order that the money may be immediately available in case of necessity as a result of the war. In a communication to the Aldermen the Mayor said the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany made it incumbent upon the city to place itself in a position to meet promptly any emergency which might arise.

"It is imperative," he wrote, "that every step be taken at this time in anticipation of later needs. It is proposed to prepare the City Government to assist the National and State Governments in every way within its power, and to organize New York for the most efficient participation in the conduct of the war. This work will involve unforeseen expenditures which will necessarily be made, and which will oftentimes be demanded promptly."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$11,166,367	$168,861,931
Ord. internal rev.	18,426,789	320,861,288
Income tax	3,006,762	35,042,492
Miscellaneous	3,972,435	54,062,158
Total receipts	$36,575,355	$578,827,871
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	8,944,787	178,820,940
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	15,982,155	163,451,805
Expenditures	45,520,143	757,148,813

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	608,955	416,485	1,244,406
Year to date	57,088,447	49,911,938	81,358,883

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7⅞	8	400	Alaska Gold Mines	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
6½	7	200	Alaska Juneau	6½	6½	6½	6½	– ⅛
25	26	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	– ⅛
100	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	– ⅛
39	42	100	Am. Banknote	40	40	40	40	–3
48½	50½	100	Am. Banknote pf	49	49	49	49	– ½
93	93¼	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94⅛	92½	93⅛	– ⅞
44⅜	45¼	1,900	Am. Can	44⅜	45	44⅛	45	+ ⅞
105⅜	106⅜	100	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
65⅜	66⅛	900	Am. Car & Fdry	66	66	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
114½	116¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	– ⅜
114½	116¾	25	Do., odd lot	115	115	115	115	...
40¼	42	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
14	14½	200	Am. H. & Leather	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
62	63	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61¼	62	61¼	62	...
20¼	20⅝	1,200	Am. Linseed	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	55⅝	55⅞	55½	55⅝	– ⅛
67¼	68	1,400	Am. Locomotive	67	68	66⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛
12½	13	300	Am. Malting	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
62¼	62¾	1,900	Am. Malting 1st pf	62½	62½	60⅞	62½	+1
98¼	98⅝	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅜	99⅝	97⅞	98¼	– ⅛
93¼	94¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	94½	94½	94	94	–1½
112¾	113¾	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	112½	+ ⅝
122⅞	123⅞	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	123⅛	123⅝	122⅞	123	– ⅛
194	195	900	Am. Tobacco	196	198	195	195	–1½
49	49½	1,100	Am. Woolen	49½	49½	48⅝	49	– ⅛
32⅝	33	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	– ⅛
78½	78⅝	13,400	Anaconda Copper	78½	79½	77⅝	78½	– ⅛
102	102⅜	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102¾	102	102¼	...
98	98½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	– ⅛
16½	17	100	At., Birm. & Atl	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
100¼	100⅝	9,000	At. Gulf & West I	101½	103⅜	98⅝	101½	– ⅛
53¼	53¾	3,000	Baldwin Loco	53¼	53½	52⅝	53⅛	– ⅛
100	100½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
76	76¼	500	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅛	76¾	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
70	71	150	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	...
109	111	100	Barrett Co	110⅛	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝	+1½
1¼	1⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
131	134	100	Bethlehem Steel	130	130	130	130	–4
123⅛	124⅝	17,000	Beth. S.class B t.cfs	124½	123⅞	122¼	124¼	...
120	125	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+ ½
65⅝	66	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	66¼	66¼	66	66	+ ¼
115	118	100	Bklyn Union Gas	116½	116¼	116½	116¼	–1
123⅜	124¼	800	Burns Brothers	123½	124¼	123	124½	...
43	43½	800	Butte & Superior	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	– ½
20½	21	500	California Petrol	21	21	20¾	21	...
50¼	51	100	California Pet. pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	–1
161	161½	2,700	Canadian Pacific	160¼	162⅜	160¼	161½	+1¼
117½	120	11,250	Central Leather Co	84¼	84⅜	82	84¼	– ½
35¾	35¾	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	35	35⅜	35	35⅝	– ⅛
97	99	200	Chandler Motor	96¼	98½	93½	95⅞	+1½
59⅜	60	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59¾	59¼	59⅝	+ ¼
34½	35	100	Chi. Great West. pf	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
79⅞	80¼	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	79¼	80	79¼	80	+ ⅜
118	118½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	500	Chi. & Northwest	114½	114½	114⅜	114½	+ ⅛
47	47½	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	47	47¼	47	47	– ⅛
			Do., cfs. of 2dpd					
36⅝	37	400	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	– ⅛
36⅝	37	50	Do., odd lot	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	...
82½	83	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	83	83	83	83	–1¼
70¼	71	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	70¼	70¼	70	70	– ⅛
22½	22⅞	1,200	Chile Copper	23	23	22⅜	22⅝	– ⅛
53¼	53⅞	8,400	Chino Copper	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53¼	– ⅜
46½	47	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	46½	47	46½	47	...
26	27	200	Col. & Southern	26	26	25¼	25¼	–1⅜
54	57	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅝
43⅜	44	1,700	Columbia Gas & El	43¾	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
111½	112¼	1,500	Consolidated Gas	111½	112	111¼	111⅝	– ⅜
117½	120	200	Consol. Gas, Baltl	118	118	118	118	–2
91½	94⅜	200	Continental Can	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	8,700	Corn Products Ref	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23½	...
98½	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	8,400	Crucible Steel	61½	62	60½	61½	+ ⅛
107¼	108⅜	100	Crucible Steel pf	108¼	108½	108¼	108½	+1
46⅜	46⅝	5,650	Cuba Cane Sugar	45⅜	47	45¾	46½	+1
90⅝	91½	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91¼	91½	90⅜	90⅝	– ⅜
195	200	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	199⅞	200	199⅞	200	+3
100	103	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	102	102	101	101	–4
121	121¼	700	Delaware & Hud	121⅞	121⅞	121	121¼	+1¼
12½	13½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	...
31	33	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	32	32	32	32	–1
12	13	1,100	Distillers' Secur	14½	14⅞	13	13	–2
14½	15	1,700	Dome Mines	15	15	14½	14½	– ½
4¼	5	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27⅞	4,100	Erie	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	41⅜	200	Erie 1st pf	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅝
32⅝	33⅜	200	Erie 2d pf	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	– ⅛
93	95	100	Fisher Body	93	93	93	93	...
93	95	54	Do., odd lot	94	94	94	94	–1
30	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	32	32	32	32	–1
164½	165	200	General Electric	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	– ⅛
106⅞	106¾	8,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	108⅝	108⅝	105¼	106	–2¼
50	50½	1,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50⅛	50⅛	49¾	50	– ⅝
80½	84	100	Granby Consol	82	82	82	82	+ ½
30⅝	30¾	1,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	– ⅛
40¾	41¼	300	Greene-Cananea	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ¼
124	126	200	Gulf States Steel	124	124	124	124	–4
		100	Gulf States S.1st pf	108	108	108	108	+1
114	125	5	Homestake Mining	115	115	115	115	...
103¼	104	400	Illinois Central	104	104	104	104	...
...	...	20	Ingersoll Rand	251	251	251	251	...
55	55¼	7,700	Inspiration Copper	55¼	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	– ⅛
12	12⅜	200	Interboro Consol	12½	12½	12	12	...
64	64½	100	Interboro Con. pf	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	– ⅛
46	47	200	Int. Agricultural pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	–1⅜
113½	114¼	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	+ ⅜
110	111½	900	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	114⅞	114⅞	114½	114½	–1⅝
78	79½	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	– ⅛
111	112	200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	+ ⅛
26⅞	26⅞	33,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26½	27	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
78⅝	79	72,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	77⅝	79⅜	75¼	79	+1½
41½	42	3,200	Int. Nickel	42	42	41¼	41½	– ⅛
38½	39	2,500	Int. Paper	39½	40½	38⅝	38⅝	– ⅜
21½	22¼	100	Kansas City Southern	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
53	55	300	Kelly Springfield Tire	55⅜	55⅝	54	54	–2
42⅜	43	5,100	Kennecott Copper	42¾	43	42	43	– ⅛
82	83	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	85	83	81¼	82¼	–1⅝
17	20	100	Lake Erie & West	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	–2½
65	68	1,200	Lehigh Valley	65¼	65⅜	65¼	65¼	– ½
42	42⅜	500	Long Island	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	–1⅝
42	42½	200	Long Isl. cfs. of dep	42½	42¼	42	42	– ½
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64¾	64¾	64¼	64½	– ¼
50	76	50	Do., odd lot	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	...
71	76	100	Manhattan Shirt	70	70	70	70	–3
46⅛	46⅜	4,400	Maxwell Motors	49⅜	49¾	46⅝	46⅝	–3½
63½	65	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	64	64	64	64	...
29¼	30¼	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	– ⅝
105	111	100	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	...
87¼	88¼	12,000	Mexican Petroleum	87¼	88¼	86¼	88⅛	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	1,500	Miami Copper	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41½	– ⅛
21	126	21	Michigan Central	113½	116	113½	116	...
57½	57⅝	7,400	Midvale Steel	57½	57⅞	56¾	57⅝	– ⅛
108	110	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	–1⅜
11	11¾	300	Mo. Pacific t r	11	12	11	12	+1
29½	29⅝	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	29½	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ¼
59	59	100	Montana Power	59	59	59	59	–1
98¼	98¾	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	– ⅛
114	114	100	Nat. Enam. & St	114	114	114	114	– ½
33¾	33¾	300	Nat. En., & St. pf	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
96	96	200	Nat. En., & St. pf	96	96	96	96	...
22	22¼	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22¼	22	22¼	– ⅛
94	95	2,900	N. Y. Central w. i	94	95	93¾	94½	...
44	44	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
23¼	23¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	100	Norfolk & Western	128¼	129	128	129	+ ⅝
85	85	300	Norfolk & West. pf	85	85	85	85	–1
103½	103¾	600	Northern Pacific	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	– ⅛
134	135¼	13,200	Ohio Cities Gas	134	135¼	133¾	134½	+ ⅛
5	5	1,800	Ohio Cities Gas. pf	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	49¾	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
5¾	6	100	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	– ⅛
22	22	400	Pacific Mail	22	22	21⅞	22	– ⅛
53	53	1,800	Penn. R. R	53	53	52⅞	53	...
80	80	1,500	People's Gas, Chi	80	80	78	79	...
34⅞	34⅞	100	Philadelphia Co	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
42¾	43	4,000	Phila. Cofs. of d	42¾	43½	42¾	43	...
100	101	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	...
22⅛	22¼	1,100	Pitts. & West Va	22¼	22¼	20⅝	22¼	+1⅜
57	57½	2,000	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	53⅝	57	53⅝	57	+3
156¼	157	100	Pullman Co	157	157	157	157	...
2	2½	300	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	– ⅛
2	2½	100	Quicksilver pf	2	2¼	2	2	– ⅛
48¾	49	200	Railway Steel Sp	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	– ⅜
29	29½	5,500	Ray Con. Copper	29	29½	29	29¼	– ⅛
94⅜	96	9,700	Reading	94¼	96	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅛
42	42¼	100	Reading 2d pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
78	78⅝	4,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅝	79	77½	78⅛	– ⅜
62	62½	1,200	Royal Dutch t r	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62½	+ ⅜
18¾	19	200	St. Louis & San F	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	...
29½	31	100	St. Louis Southw	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	–1½
51	53	200	Saxon Motor	52	52	52	52	–1⅜
14	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14	14	14	14	– ⅛
177	178	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177¼	178¼	177¼	178	–2
25¼	25½	800	Shattuck-Arizona	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	– ⅛
55½	56	1,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	56⅛	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	– ⅜
53¼	54	2,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53	54	53	53¼	–1
93⅝	93¾	1,300	Southern Pacific	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	...
28	28⅛	7,500	Southern Railway	27½	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
37	38	300	Southern Ry. pf	38	38	38	38	– ⅜
87⅜	88	15,700	Studebaker Co	88	90⅝	87⅜	88	–2
42½	43	700	Stutz Motor	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	–1¼
163½	165⅝	300	Tenn. C. & C	164½	165⅝	164½	165⅛	...
212	213	2,600	Texas Co	213	215	213	214½	–1¼
53½	54	2,100	Tobacco Products	53¾	54	53	54	– ⅛
98	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	43	1,100	Transue & Wms	41	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
90½	92	100	Union B. & P. new	92	92	92	92	–1½
136¼	136½	9,600	Union Pacific	136	137⅛	136	136¾	+ ⅜
80	81	100	Union Pacific pf	81	81	81	81	...
42½	43	500	United Alloy Steel	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	– ⅛
99⅞	100¼	500	United Cigar Stores	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100¼	+ ⅛
74½	75	200	United Drug	75	75	75	75	– ⅛
136	136¼	1,900	United Fruit	134⅞	136¼	134¼	136¼	+2½
18	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18	18	18	18	–1½
112½	113	34,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	112½	112¾	107	109¾	–2¾
57⅜	58½	1,600	U. S. Rubber	58	58	57¼	58	...
106⅜	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	+ ⅜
56⅞	57⅜	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	– ⅛
110⅝	110⅝	130,500	U. S. Steel	110¼	110⅝	109⅝	110⅜	– ⅛
117⅜	118	600	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	– ⅛
109½	110	19,700	Utah Copper	108½	110	107	110	+1
20	20¼	400	Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	...
41½	42¼	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	42	42	...
...	...	100	Vulcan Detinning	6	6	6	6	...
11⅝	12	600	Wabash	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	...
49	49¼	1,900	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	48½	49	– ⅜
23½	23½	800	Wabash pf. B	25	25¼	25	25¼	– ⅛
21¾	22	200	Western Maryland	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
96	97	700	Western Union Tel	96	96	96	96	– ⅛
48¼	48⅝	3,100	Westingh. E. & M	49	49	48	48¼	– ⅜
63	69	100	Westingh. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	–2
18	18¼	900	Wheeling & L. E	16⅜	16¼	16	16⅜	– ⅛
36	37	200

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The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

ANNUL C.P. BOND SALE TO AID FEDERAL LOAN

J. P. Morgan & Co. to Keep Investment Market Open for Our Government.

OTHER ISSUES HELD UP

Governors of Reserve Banks Decide to Make No Awards for $5,500,000 of 30-Year Conversion Bonds.

With the object in view of keeping the investment market as nearly bare of new offerings as possible, in order to insure a popular reception for the forthcoming sale of United States Government bonds, J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates yesterday canceled arrangements for bringing out in this market an offering of $200,000,000 of Canadian Pacific dollar bonds. Delays which had come up in perfecting the plans for the railway offering had made it appear likely that the private offering could not be sold far enough ahead of the Government financing to prevent some interference.

The Canadian Pacific financing was initiated before the United States recognized the existence of a state of war with Germany, and was conceived primarily for the benefit of the British Government. The railway management was glad to co-operate in the plan, but it was not to benefit in any way, since none of the money provided would have gone to the company. In order to supply $200,000,000 of credit on this side it was arranged that the railway should sell its dollar bonds through an American banking group, turn the proceeds over to J. P. Morgan & Co. for account of the British Treasury, and receive back for cancellation an equivalent amount of railway securities issued in pounds sterling, and sold years ago to British investors. The Government has mobilized or listed $198,949,480 of Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. debenture stock, Atlantic & Northwest first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Algoma District first mortgage 5s, and Ontario & Quebec 5 per cent. debentures, which was to have been turned back to the company as part of the plan.

Arrangements had been made to offer the railway's twenty-thirty year 5 per bonds at 97, at which price a popular success for the big issue seemed assured, when the question of possible injury to the Government financing was raised. Even though the operation was being arranged for the British Government, and not for private interests, it was decided after a conference yesterday afternoon to drop the matter.

As is probable that the sale of the Canadian Pacific bonds will be effected here along the lines now abandoned when the United States financing has been completed, but as this is not likely to be the case for some months it was suggested yesterday that the plan might not be revived until the war was ended.

A committee of Governors of the Federal Reserve banks which had invited bids for about $5,500,000 of United States thirty-year conversion 3 per cent. bonds announced yesterday that inasmuch as "no satisfactory" proposals had been received, it was decided not to make any award.

That the bonds would not be sold became evident about a week ago when the Administration's War Loan bill was introduced by reason of the fact that the new $5,000,000,000 bonds which are soon to be offered to the public will bear interest at 3½ per cent, and will be sold at par. While the bill provides that Panama Canal bonds authorized but not yet issued should bear 3½ instead of 3 per cent. interest, and raises the rate of other authorized issues, the bill is silent with respect to the conversion 3 per cent. bonds. Under the circumstances no bank or bond house felt justified in bidding par or over for the bonds offered by the Federal Reserve banks, and these banks naturally thought it better to hold the bonds than to sell them at a loss. Figuring on a 3½ per cent. basis, the conversion 3s are worth 90¾, according to bond experts. About a month ago the Federal Reserve banks sold approximately $7,000,000 of conversion 3s at a price between 101½ and 102. Today these bonds are quoted at from 97 to 98.

Charles J. Rhoades of Philadelphia is Chairman of the Committee of Governors.

BANKERS NAMED TO AID IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Ready to Handle Any Unusual Problems That May Arise in This Country During the War.

The State Department was informed by local bankers yesterday that arrangements had been made to handle any unusual problems in foreign exchange which may arise during the war period. A committee consisting of Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; J. H. Carter of the National City Bank, J. E. Rovensky of the National Bank of Commerce, and George Leblanc of the Equitable Trust Company was formed on Monday to look after the work.

A member of the committee said that the step was taken simply to meet any emergency which may arise as the result of changing financial relations between the nations while the war lasts. Its functions, if the need arises, may be similar to the committee of bankers in London which was formed under the trading with the enemy measures early in the conflict, which scrutinizes all financial transactions put through by British subjects with other nations.

A subject discussed at the Monday meeting, it is understood, was the status of "options" in reichsmark exchange which were outstanding at the time when financial relations with Germany were broken off. Banks and trust companies following the procedure of peaceful times, had sold to persons with remittances to make to Berlin in the Summer and Autumn options calling for delivery at stated periods of reichsmark drafts or cable transfers. Some of these which were in effect when the break occurred have not yet been adjusted, but it is said no difficulty will be found in evening up the accounts.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Jacket	.04
Alta	.04	Justice	.08
Andes	.15	Kentucky	.02
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.00
Caledonia	.18	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.03	Savage	.04
Confidence	.10	Sec. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con	.33
Exchequer	.05	Utah Con	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.50
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.68	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Ext	.40
Mizpah Ext	.10	Jumbo Junior	.10
Midway	.14	Kewanaa	.16
Monarch Pitts	.18	Silver Pick	.13
Montana	.20	Snearhead	.18
North Star	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.28	Big Jim	.02
Tonopah Ext	8.50	Nevada Hills	.28
West End	.72	Packard	.44
West Tonopah	.14	Rochester	.53
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.09	Gold Wedge	.04
Daisy	.03	Manhattan Con	.31
Florence	.20	Morning Glory	.20
Fraction	.05	Union Amalg'tad	.27
Goldfield Con	.60	White Caps	1.85

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	6¼	Granite	50	90
Elkton	8	10	Isabella	14	16
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	24½	28
Dr. Jackpot	6¼	9	Portland	160	170
Fanny R.	4½	5½	Vindicator	69	80
Gold Cycle	220	223	U. Gold M.	15¾	16¼
Gold Sov.	8¾	8¼			

MERGER OF BANKS RATIFIED.

Union of Bankers and Astor Trust Companies Effective April 23.

Stockholders of the Bankers Trust Company and of the Astor Trust Company, at meetings held yesterday, ratified the action of their respective Boards of Directors for the merger of the two institutions, effective April 23. For the purpose of equalizing the book value of the stocks of the two companies, Directors of the Bankers Trust Company declared a special dividend of $23 a share, payable to holders of record on April 20.

The Astor Trust Company will be continued, with no change in management, as the uptown branch of the Bankers Trust Company. After the consolidation, the Bankers Trust Company will have a capital of $11,250,000, undivided profits of more than $5,000,000 and deposits of about $300,000,000. Seward Prosser will continue as President of the Bankers Trust Company. The number of Directors has been increased from twenty-two to thirty.

TO AID SMALL INVESTORS.

Six Stock Exchange Houses Adopt Co-operative Advertising Plan.

Recognising the growth in the number of small investors in stocks and bonds, six New York Stock Exchange houses have developed a plan for co-operative advertising with the view of placing their services more specifically at the command of such investors. The firms interested are John Muir & Co., Sheldon, Morgan & Co.; Hartshorne & Picabia; Wright, Slade & Harnickell; McClave & Co., and E. Bunge & Co.

These firms have been advertising individually for some time past, calling to the attention of small investors the advantages of their partial payment service. This permits an investor of limited capital to purchase such securities as he may desire at a time when he considers the price attractive, without waiting until he has accumulated the full purchase price.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department awarded yesterday $800,000 of 4 per cent. serial bonds of Porto Rico to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland at 99.30.

The city of Youngstown, Ohio, has awarded Farson, Son & Co. $265,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, maturing Oct. 1, 1924 to 1934, inclusive, at 102.158 and accrued interest.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a booklet describing seventy issues of municipal, railroad, public utility, industrial, and foreign Government bonds.

Proposals for sale to it of first mortgage bonds of the Locomobile Company of America have been invited by the Bankers' Trust Company, as trustee. Bids are not to exceed 105 per cent. of the face value of the bonds and must be received by May 14.

Stone & Webster are offering $600,000 Eastern Texas Electric Company's first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds at a price to yield over 5½ per cent.

The Municipal Service Corporation, controlled by Boston interests, is completing negotiations for the acquisition of the Youngstown and Suburban Railway Company, and is expected to take over the property May 1. The company operates twenty miles of electric line and is now controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

For consideration of plans for service in the war, the General Executive Committee of the Railway Business Association will meet today. The committee is composed of thirty-two manufacturers and merchants intertested in the manufacture of railway appliances.

At a special meeting of the Kentucky Petroleum Producing Company E. DeGolyer and A. K. Alford were elected as Directors.

At the annual meeting of the May Department Stores Company all retiring Directors were re-elected. Jerome Dauby was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. A. Braham.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company made record earnings for the first quarter of 1917. The profits, after paying dividends on the preferred stock, amounted to $44.17 per share on the common.

William F. H. Koelsch, Vice President of the Bank of United States and President of the New York Credit Men's Association, will speak tomorrow evening on "The Trade Acceptance an Economic Factor," at the annual meeting of the New Haven Association of Credit Men.

Existence of fraudulent certificates purporting to have been issued by the Cresson Consolidated Gold Company having been discovered by authorities of the New York Curb, a warning was issued yesterday against accepting these certificates.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	$2,510,312	$2,256,072	$255,140
Net	1,094,080	1,001,179	93,801
Surplus	281,229	184,624	96,605
9 mos. gross	21,001,005	18,862,731	2,138,364
Net	9,221,770	8,297,023	924,747
Surplus	1,698,302	951,159	942,143

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY—

March gross	41,097	37,248	3,849
Net	18,291	18,687	*346
Sur. aft. ch'ges	5,765	6,110	*346
12 mos. gross	526,762	474,366	52,393
Net	272,290	245,180	27,110
Sur. aft. ch'ges	121,808	97,509	24,294

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

MAGMA COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Sales of metal	$2,274,726	$1,040,896	$1,233,829
Selling exp'ses.	27,211	17,220	9,991
Total	2,247,514	1,023,676	1,223,838
Inc. inv. value	308,422	....	308,422
Net value prod.	2,555,936	1,023,676	1,532,260
Oper. expenses	1,376,967	353,138	1,023,829
Total	1,178,968	670,547	509,421
Misc. revenue	796	339	457
Total	1,179,764	670,886	508,884
Depreciation	52,481	99,157	28,374
Net	1,007,283	611,729	465,004

UTAH COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oper. rev.	$0,280,073	$7,155,942	$6,229,456
Oper. exp.	16,582,884	12,132,109	10,230,298
Op. prof.	$3,747,758	$5,023,834	$3,962,158
Other inc.	5,960,936	2,896,610	2,786,258
Total prof.	$9,738,675	$7,920,444	$6,780,421
Interest	....	6,962	51,931
Depreciation	589,732	546,784	523,851
Balance	$9,148,943	$7,366,748	$6,154,639
Dividends	$9,498,880	$6,904,061	$4,827,885
Surplus	$9,656,063	$10,462,687	$6,826,754
Prev. sur.	$33,498,074	$23,035,407	$16,708,653
P. & L. sur.	$43,154,137	$33,498,074	$23,035,407

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Holders of Record.
Am. Graphs. pf.	1¾	Q	May 15	May 1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Q	May 1	Apr. 27
Com. Power, R. & L.	1	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do of	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Crucible Steel pf.	3	Def	May 19	May 5
Mont. Tramways.	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Nat. Zinc & Lead.	2	Q	May 15	May 8
People's N.Gas&P.	2	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Pyrene Mfg	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Sears, Roeb'k & Co.	$2	Q	May 15	Apr. 30

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4¼	4.70	4.50
Burf., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.80	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.35
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.70	4.45
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'20	5	5.00	4.60
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.45
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.90
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.65	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pac.	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.00	4.90
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'30	5 @5½	5.75	5.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Southern Railway	1917-'27	4½@5	4.85	4.55

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	55.00	56.00	55.25	56.25
Lead	9.50	....	....	9.50
Spelter	9.75	....	9.87½	....
Antimony	34.00	35.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phy.	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@33¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 32@32¼c, second quarter; 29¼@29½c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures	134	10	0	136	10	0
Tin, spot	217	15	0	217	15	0
Tin, futures	218	0	0	218	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

UTAH COPPER EARNS $50,280,073 IN YEAR

Produces 187,581,824 Pounds at a Profit in Excess of 19 Cents a Pound.

$39,148,943 FOR DIVIDENDS

Balance Equals $24.09 for Each Share of Stock Outstanding, of Which $12 Was Distributed.

The Utah Copper Company's annual report shows that the net production of copper last year, amounting to 187,581,824 pounds, cost 6.95 cents a pound to produce and was sold at an average price of 28.139 cents, making a profit in excess of 19 cents for every pound sold. The operating revenue from copper, gold, and silver turned out of the smelters was $50,280,073, compared with $27,155,942 in the preceding year, and the balance for dividends was $39,148,943, a gain of more than $11,800,000 over 1915. The balance was equal to $24.09 for each share of stock outstanding, of which $12 was distributed to share owners.

The production cost of copper in 1915 was 6.19 cents a pound. Commenting on the year's result President C. M. MacNeil said in the report yesterday:

"Had it not been for the large increase, particularly in labor cost and the large increase of taxation, the cost per pound would undoubtedly have shown a substantial decrease instead of an increase. There were produced 47,648 ounces of gold, for which the company received $20 an ounce, and 461,596 ounces of silver, for which the company received 66.68 cents an ounce. The total gross production of copper contained in concentrates was 196,752,631 pounds, compared with 156,207,376 pounds for the preceding year."

The report said that ore reserves at the end of the year aggregated 369,845,558 tons, averaging 1.41 per cent. copper. The addition to reserves in the year was 23,530,258 tons.

D. C. Jackling Managing Director, said in his statement that the outstanding feature of 1916 was the demonstrated ability of the mills to increase production more than 25 per cent., as compared to the best previous periods, while treating the same grade of ore and without any additions to grinding and concentrating machinery.

"This could, of course, only be done at a sacrifice of percentages of recoveries," he explained, "but it is to be remembered that at the high average price of copper for the year, earnings per ton have been greatly in excess of what they would have been under normal prices of copper and a recovery of 100 per cent. of all the copper in the ore, if such a thing were possible."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $664,500, were chartered today. They include:

Lafayette Paper Mills, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture paper, $200,000; S. Helfgott, D. Jarson, M. Klein, 553 W. 187th St.

Purdy Estate, Inc., Manhattan, real estate and building business, $100,000; V. C. Cormier, Agnes M. Vikborg, N. Hiss, 104 W. 70th St.

Sales and Finance Corporation, Rochester, real estate, stocks, bonds, insurance brokers, $25,000; J. D. Harris, F. A. Broboh, Jr., A. Manning, Rochester.

Talmey & Weil, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' hats, $10,000; G. N. Almey, S. Weil, L. Friedman, 19 W. 38th St.

Hudson Brokerage Co., Inc., Manhattan, general commission and brokerage business, $10,000; W. H. Mulligan, J. J. King, J. E. Owen, 138 W. 87th St.

Fallwood Realty Corporation, Manhattan, real estate and construction, $25,000; P. H. and V. E. Woodward, F. A. Hendricks, 45 7th Av., Brooklyn.

El Modelo Cigar Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture tobacco, cigars, general advertising, $50,000; L. J. Wiener, M. L. Fashena, S. Goldback, 550 Manhattan Av.

Jutz & Pfluke Packing Co., Inc., Utica, cattle, live stock, meat, and butcher business, $12,000; L. M. and F. E. Pfluke, A. Jutz, Utica.

L. J. Lewery & Co., Inc., Manhattan, engineering supplies, machinery, tools, $25,000; C. W. Sutton, Mae E. Kohl, L. J. Lewery, 17 Battery Place.

Electrolytic Engineering Corp'n, Manhattan, dealing in electrolytic processes, apparatus, and machinery for distributing electricity for light, heat, and power $50,000; M. Kirschberg, P. R. Gordon, A. Heyert, 170 Broadway.

Linwood Amusement Corp'n, Buffalo, theatrical business, $5,000; J. Wallingford, M. N. Baker, Frances E. Towng, Buffalo.

The Anglo-American Export Agency, Inc., Manhattan, machinery, equipment, merchandise, $50,000; M. Borel, R. Struller, J. Wentworth, 134 E. 43d St.

Conchois Tire Corp'n, Manhattan, manufacture of rubber and other tires, for vehicles, $50,000; G. J. Conchois, R. Tiklin, J. Klingenstein, 1 Nassau St.

Niwenhons Brothers, Inc., Manhattan, real estate building and contracting, $30,000; S. H., M., and H. E. Niwenhons, 1,947 7th Av.

J. A. Lewis Contracting Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate and contracting, $10,000; J. A. Lewis, G. Hughes, H. A. Madigen, 277 Broadway.

Capital increases: Thomas Keery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $200,000 to $600,000; The Sterling Button Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $200,000; National Cold Storage Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $500,000; The Otsego Club, Cooperstown, $8,000 to $4,000; Byron G. Moon Co., Inc., Troy, $5,000 to $10,000; American Metal Cap Co., Brooklyn, $150,000 to $500,000.

Authorizations: McLain-Hadden-Simpers Co., Philadelphia, Penn., advertising, $1,000; Weber & Sons Button Co., Muscatine, Iowa, manufacturing buttons, $100,000; United Filters Corp., Wilmington, Del., manufacture filters, $200,000; Walker-McKinney Co., Newark, N. J., manufacture soap cups and their parts, $100,000; Smith-Lane Co., Pierre, S. D., general merchandise, $500,000; Paper Mills Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill., tissue paper, paper napkins, toilet papers, specialties, $10,000; New Toy Co., Newark, N. J., toys, novelties, $300,000; Naben Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., paper products, printing inks, dyes, extracts, $100,000.

Dissolutions: Milton Mills, Milton; Miller Four Price Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 17.—Charters filed: Peck & Hills Furniture Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with furniture of all kinds, $2,500,000; G. G. Rheuby, B. B. Segae, M. Gorman, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Great Western Oil and Chemical Co., acquire lands containing coal, oil, and to develop the same, $2,000,000; R. H. Locke, A. J. McMahan, J. B. Dudley, Oklahoma City, Okla.

American Cash Register Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with cash registers, &c., $1,780,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Numbers Mining Co., acquire by appropriation, discovery, or otherwise, lands containing copper, lead, zinc, &c., $1,000,000; Clement M. Egner, C. L. Rimlinger, Herbert E. Latter, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Cuba Development Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Chile Copper Co. of New York, $110,000,000 to $135,000,000; Lyraphone Company of America, Washington, D. C., $250,000 to $3,100,000.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Charter filed: New Jersey Products Co., West Orange, to manufacture chemicals, glues, veneers, stains and shellac, paper products, phonographs, sound records, and storage batteries &c., $500,000; Thomas A. Edison, Charles Edison, R. H. Allen, West Orange; Stephen B. Mambert, East Orange, and A. C. Emery, Montclair, incorporators.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	.75	Iron Blos.	.92	.97
Am. Oil	.23	.25	Iron Cap.	14	14⅛
Begole	.50	.60	Ir Cap pf	14	14½
Bay S Gas	.07	.09	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅛
Bingham	10¼	10½	La Rose	.62	.60
Boot Bly	.70	.73	Mex Met	.14	.16
Bost & M	.63	.64	Majestic	.42	.45
Bost & A	1⅛	2	Mojave T	.34	.36
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Nev Doug	1⅞	2¼
Butte & L	.22	.25	Nat L & Z	.50	.51
Butte & D	.50	.65	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Cal Corbin	1½	2	N Cornelia	17¼	17⅝
Calaveras	4	4½	N Utah B	.25	.50
Cham Cop	.08	.09	Nixon	.55	.57
Chief Con	2⅝	2½	Oneco	.70	.75
Con Ariz	1⅝	2	Onondaga	.48	.55
Con Copper	4	4⅛	Ohio Cop	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pioneer	1⅜	2
Crown Res	.31	.35	Ray Herc	3½	3¾
Eagle & B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl-Eagle	.35	.36	*SW Miami	2	2⅜
Fortuna	.13	.14	†SW Miami	2¼	2⅜
Gold Lake	.09	.10	Truro	1½	2
Kerr Con. Oil	1⅜	1⅝	U Verde I	65½	67¼
Houghton	1¼	1⅝	Yukon G.	1⅜	2
Humboldt	.98	.99			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

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Brooklyn City R. R.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
Alabama Co. 2nd
Brooklyn Boro Gas 1st 5s
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TO YIELD 4.20%
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MATURITIES

$20,000	October	1,	1926	$20,000	October	1, 1930
20,000	"	1,	1927	20,000	"	1, 1931
20,000	"	1,	1928	20,000	"	1, 1932
20,000	"	1,	1929	20,000	"	1, 1933
20,000	"	1,	1930	20,000	"	1, 1934

$25,000 October 1, 1934

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100	Balt. & Cumberl'd Val. R. R. Ext.
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50	Galena Signal Oil Com.
50	German Alliance "Rights"
75	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
10	J. Spencer Turner 6s
100	Milliken Bros. Pfd.
10	National Securities Corp. 6s 1924
100	National Fuel Gas
100	Penn. Coal & Coke
50	U. S. Fire Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	East Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
10	Freeport Texas Co.
25	Franklin Insurance
25	Guaranty Trust Stock
50	Moline Plow Com. 1st P. & 2nd P.
100	Milliken Bros. Pfd.
20	Niagara Insurance
10	Pittsburgh & Shawmut 8s
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100	Standard Shipbuilding
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Yukon Alaska Trust

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5 New York Shipb'g 5s	75 Kirby Lumber Com.
25 Humble Oil	100 Magnolia Petroleum
50 Taylor Wharton I. & S.	100 Atlantic Steel Pfd.

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25 Indiana P. L.	50 Penn-Mex. Fuel
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25 S. O. of N. Y.	25 So. W. Pa. P. L.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCK.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	—Closing—
130	Republic Ry. & Light	36¾	36¼	36	36½	

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	84
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	38	40
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	137	139
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51
Am. Light & Traction	318	322
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71
Am. W. W. & Elec.	10¾	11¼
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	83
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	33
Appalachian Power	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	87	40
Carolina Pow. & Lt.	37	41
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½
Central States Elec.	14	16
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Cities Service	290	293
Cities Service pf.	87	88
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	56	57
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	96	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	92	94½
Duluth Edison pf.	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric R. & S. pf.	99	101
El Paso Electric	105	..
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric Properties	64	66
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	13½	14
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	51
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325

Bonds.		
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19..	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s.	78¾	79¾
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s...	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s..	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	90	91
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s..	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	89	92½
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s...	98½	99½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s.	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	88	92
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	86	87
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	90½	99½
Ill. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	90	95
L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s,'41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99½	100
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22.	91	92
Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46.	97	99
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	99¼	100
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96½	97
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	93
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936..	100½	102
O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28.	95	98
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s..	86	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s...	92	96
Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1938..	96½	98
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	..
Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	80½	91
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
United Utl. cv. 6s, '43.	97½	98½
U. S. S. R. & M.6s,'26,111		113
Utah Securities 6s.....	95	96
W. W. Light 5s, 1925..	99	99
Western Power 1st 5s..	97½	99
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	98	99
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	97½	99
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s..	80	88

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Expl.	3	2¾	2⅞
5,000	‡Aet. cfs.dep.	2½	2½	2¾
250	‡Air Reduc.	69	68	69
400	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.....	19	18¾	19
100	‡Cal. Pack....	38	38	38
1,000	Carwen St...	11¾	11⅝	11⅞
100	‡Cent.Fry.pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
700	Chev. Motor*	112	*106	110
100	Emer. Phon.	9	9	9
200	Ev. Heaney.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,000	H. & B. Car	39	38	38
500	‡Hendee Mfg.	33	31½	32
2,200	‡I. Carb. Ch.	¼	⅛	¼
900	Inter. Arms Fuse Sec...	25	23½	24
100	Int. Rubber..	11½	11½	11½
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spelt. n..	25	25	25
400	‡S. Kres.	11½	11¼	11½
500	‡Lake T. B.	8⅞	8½	8½
101	‡Lukens St. 1st pf. ...	101¼	101¼	101¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Ang.-Am. Oil	16½	16½	16½
20	St.Oil of Cal.	287	285	285

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	Alcoken Oil (a pros.)..	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	‡Alpha O.&G.	58	58	58
3,700	‡Am. Ven.O.	25	24	25
1,500	‡Atl. Petrol.	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,200	‡Bar.O.& G..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)...	69	69	69
1,500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.).	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1,000	‡Cos.O. & G.	13½	12⅝	12⅝
3,600	‡Crown Oil..	1½	1	1½
2,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	11⅜	11½
2,000	‡Elk.O. & G. (a pros.)...	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	‡Esmer. Oil.	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Federal Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	‡Houston Oil	21¾	21½	21¾
1,500	‡Int. Petrol.	14¾	14¼	14⅜
3,700	Kenova Oil (a pros.)..	⅜	⅛	⅜
500	‡Key.Con.Oil	5⅝	5½	5½
6,000	‡Merritt Oil.	25¾	24½	25⅛

MINING STOCKS.

6,000	Alaska-Brit. Col.Metals	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,700	Alas. Mines	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
6,200	‡Alas. Std.	42	40	42
1,800	‡Ariz.Chlo.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Ariz.Cpfds.	¼	¼	¼
7,500	‡Atlanta...	13	12½	12½
15,000	‡Atlas Cop..	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,000	‡Aus. Ama.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Big Jim	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,400	Big Ledge...	8¼	*8⅛	8¼
4,000	Bos. & Mon.	65	61	63
1,000	‡Booth	9	9	9
475	‡Bradshaw...	*1	⅞	*1
200	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t.cfs.	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Butte Det..	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	‡Caledonia..	69	67	68
3,000	‡Calu.& Jer.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Canada Cop..	2½	2½	2½
15,000	‡Cashboy ...	*8½	7	7½
1,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Con.-Hstd..	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Cresson Con.	6¼	6	6
300	Dundee-Ariz., (a pros.)...	1⅛	1	1
10,400	‡Emma Con.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡Goldf'd Con.	62	61	61
2,000	‡Goldf'd Mer.	7	7	7
5,000	‡Greenmonst.	1½	1⅜	1½
8,000	‡Gt. Bend..	6¼	6½	6½
6,000	‡Hargraves..	17	16	17
1,250	‡Iola Min..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Insp.Needles, (a pros.)...	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Iron Blos...	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	Jer. Verde, (a pros.)..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Jim Butler	70	70	70
1,400	‡Josevig-Ken	⅛	⅞	⅛
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	42	42	42
2,500	‡Kewaus ..	17	15	15
2,000	Loma Prieta	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	‡Loon Lake	65	64	65
1,000	La. Con	92	92	92
220	Magma	46¼	46¼	46¼
450	‡Magmatic..	25	23	25
5,700	‡Magnate ..	79	75	78
26,300	‡Mam. Ch..	30	30	30

BONDS.

$1,000	‡Atl. Ch. 6s.	98¾	98¼	98¼
50,000	‡Beth. S. 6s 2-yr nts...	98¼	98	98
15,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	104½	104¼	104¼
5,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s.....	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 200 Savoy Oil sold at 10.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22	30
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	8	14	8	14
Do pf.....	30	40	30	40
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50	51	50	51
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. S. Tob..	23	24	23	24
Am. S.Tob.pf.	87	88	87	88
Atlan. Steel.	125	140	125	140
Br.-Am. Tob. Ord....	19	19	18	19
Can. Nav. Co.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Car. Lt. & P.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Cent. F'dry..	26	26½	26	26½
Elite Plan S..	½	⅝	½	⅝
Eastern Steel.	110	112	110	112
Emer. Motor..	2	2½	2	2½
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo.Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar..	44	47	44	47
Do pf....	90½	103	90½	103
Kath.Braz.pf.	2¼	3½	2¼	3½
Key. T. & R..	16	17	16	17
Do pf.....	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake Tor. B't 1st pf....	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	85	90	85	90
Lima Loco..	56	58	56	58
Lukens Steel.	38	42	38	42
Man. R. Sup.	47	50	47	50
Do pf.....	96	99	96	99
Marlin Arms v. t. cfs....	85	90	86	89
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Mandell Sc.	10	10	10	10
Marc. of A..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Maxim Mu..	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
Nat. Acme.*	33⅛	33	33	33
Nat.Conduit	33⅞	33	33	33⅝
Nat. P. & Paper...	6¼	5¾	6	
Prud. Pict..	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
S. & T.Tr.pf.	97½	99¼	97½	
Stand. Mot.	13½	13¼	13½	
Steel Alloys	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs. ..	22¾	22	22	
Sup. Steel..	33⅜	*33⅜	33¾	
S. St. 1st pf.	100	99	100	
Tri.F.v.t.cfs.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
U.S.Stmship.	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
Un.Magma.	36	34	35	
Un. Motors.	34½	30¾	32¼	
Un. Sugar..	36¾	36½	36¾	
World F. v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	
W.-M. A.C.	7½	7	7	

SUBSIDIARIES.				
50	St.Oil of N.Y.	296	292	292

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,500	Met. Petrol..	2	1⅞	2
	Mid.C. Cons. Oil & Util.	14¾	14¾	14¾
2,500	†Midwest O.	80	78	78
1,500	†N.Y.& Okla.	1	⅞	1
	†N.Y.&Texas	2¼	2¼	2¼
10,000	†Okla. Oil..	10	9½	10
2,400	†† Do pf....	74	72	74
1,700	Okla.P.& R..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3,000	Okmul.P.&R.	6	5½	5½
5,500	†OmarO.& G.	35	31	33
1,800	Osage-H. O.	9¼	9½	9½
3,000	Pa. Gasoline.	⅞	⅞	1
5,370	‡Rice Oil...	⅝	½	½
1,200	‡Sap.O.& R..	11	10⅜	10⅜
8,800	Seq. O. & R..	1⅛	*1¼	1⅛
25	‡Sinclair Gulf	40¼	40¼	40¼
4,000	‡Un. Wes.Oil..	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,500	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)...	44	40	41
100	Vac. G. & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	†West St. Pet.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,400	†Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

16,350	†† Marsh Min.	15¼	*14	15½
1,625	Marysv. Gold	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	Mason Val..	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
200	†Miami Merg.	22	22	22
5,000	†Milford Cop.	100	96	97
1,800	†M. M. Co..	68	60	60
200	Moh. C. Co..	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Mojave Tn.	1½	⅞	⅞
100	Monitor S..	1	1	1
4,250	†Monster C..	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,500	†† Mother L..	35	34	34
500	†N. H. Mont	1½	1½	1½
2,700	†Nat. Z. & L.	52	50	50
4,400	†Newray M..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	†Nicholas M.	1¼	1	1¼
500	†N. B. Dev..	¼	¼	¼
7,700	†N. Y. Zinc, (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	O. C., new, w. i.....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	†† Old E. L..	45	43	45
1,200	P. M. & Mill	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
4,100	†Red W. M..	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,000	†† Rex C. M..	33	31	32
2,000	†Rochester M	54	53	53
125	‡Sac. V. C..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
50	‡Section 30..	10	10	10
500	Sen. Copper..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	††Silver Pick	12	12	12
400	Stand. S.-L..	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,000	‡Success M.	42	40	41
5,600	†Sup. M. (a prospect)	37	35	37
1,600	†T. B. Gold..	22	22	22
100	†Ton. Belm't	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Tonopah Ext	3¾	3½	3⅝
3,700	†Trov-A	45	40	40
700	Un. Eastern.	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Un. M. of A.	¾	¾	¾
4,000	†U. S. C. M.	8½	8	8½
800	†Un. Mag....	36	34	35
300	†U. Verde E.	37½	37	37
200	United Zinc..	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	U. G. M. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼
7,500	††U. Nat. M.	75	65	75
5,000	†W. E. Con..	78	75	75
2,500	W. C. M. Co	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12,000	†Yer. M. C..	39	37	38

BONDS.

$20,000	‡F. Mun. 6s.	96½	96¼	96¼
20,000	‡L. I. deb. new 5s..	85½	85¼	85½
20,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s..	86½	86¼	85½
9,000	‡R. G. 6½s.	93½	93	93½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday 200 Savoy Oil sold at 10.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2%, 1930.....	98	99
U. S. 3%, 1918.....	99	100¾
U. S. 4%, 1925.....	105¾	106¾
Panama 2%, 1916-36...	97¾	98
Panama 2%, 1918-38...	97½	98
Panama 3%, 1961.....	..	97¼
Conversion 3%, 1947....	..	86

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Many of the prominent stocks touched new low prices for the downward movement in the earlier trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market in the afternoon reflected a somewhat steadier tone for the majority of the list, with some of the active issues making good recoveries. United States Steel common, as usual, was the stock with the largest volume, more than 35,000 shares changing hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. B. Sug.	94¼	92¾	93¾
250	Am. Can....	45¾	44¼	45⅝
40	Am. C. & F..	66	65½	66
20	Am. H. & L.	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Am. Loco...	67¼	66¾	67¼
950	Am. S. & R.	99¼	98	98¾
60	Am. Zinc...	33¾	33	33½
2,900	Anac. Cop..	79	78	78⅝
20	A.,G.& W.I..	99	99	99
150	Bald. Loco..	53⅝	53¼	53¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	76½	76½	76½
10	Cal. Petrol..	21	21	21
1,590	Cent. Leather	84½	82¼	84⅛
40	Ches. & Ohio	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
30	Chi. Gt. W..	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
110	C.,M.& St.P..	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
90	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
20	Chino Copper	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
10	Col. F. & I.	47	47	47
20	Con. Gas....	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝
150	Corn Prod...	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
980	Crucible St'l.	62	60½	61⅝
30	Chi. Gt. W.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
110	C.,M.& St.P

MEETING NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (INC.).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this corporation will be held on the third day of May, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the corporation, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, to serve and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the corporation within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated April 11th, 1917.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

The New York & Harlem Railroad Co.

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1917.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

17 State Street, New York, April 18, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 State Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, May 3, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from April 23, 1917, to May 3, 1917, inclusive.

ROBERT S. GILL, Secretary.

Holly Sugar Corporation.

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Holly Sugar Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, Room 2000, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1917, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. E. CARLTON, President.

Attest: REMSEN McGINNIS, Secretary.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Corporation will be held on the first day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Corporation, Rooms 1637-42, No. 50 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y., for the purpose of electing four Directors to hold office for three years, and of receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

H. P. WILSON, Secretary.

Dated, April 11th, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the STANDARD FERMENT AND FOOD CORPORATION will be held at the office of Messrs. Armstrong and Keith, 40 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the first day of May, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of Directors.

EDWARD D. FELDMAN, Secretary.

New York, April 17th, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

COMPAGNIE HAITIENNE.

New York, April 11, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Compagnie Haitienne for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 80 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

F. C. WADDINGTON, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of the

STAR SEAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Star Seal Company will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on May 1, 1917, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books close April 21, 1917.

GEORGE C. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 24, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 24, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

April 11, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable June 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1917.

The stock books will be closed from 3 P. M., May 1, 1917, to 10 A. M., May 17, 1917, on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY OF OKLAHOMA.

Baltimore, April 10, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Sapulpa Refining Co., at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of 8% on the preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending April 30, 1917, dividend payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20, 1917. Transfer books close April 20 at 3 P. M. and open May 10 at 10 A. M.

J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 11.

ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 45.

The Board of Directors will meet on April 30, 1917, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed May 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1917. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, California, April 10, 1917.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY for the quarter ending April 30, 1917, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20, 1917.

GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.

No. 30 Broad St., New York, March 30, 1917.

SEVENTIETH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. upon this Company's Preferred Capital Stock will be paid on April 30, 1917, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 3, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Brown Shoe Company, Inc., a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 21, 1917.

BROWN SHOE COMPANY, INC.

WILLIAM KRAFT, Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN EISEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,143 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, and immediately thereafter at 347 East 173rd St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general line of groceries, canned goods, ice boxes, cash register, counters, shelves, show cases, etc. HUGO LEVY, Receiver.

CHARLES GOLDENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‡) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Federal Supreme Court.

Calendars and Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—791—A. M. Emerson, petitioner, v. W. E. Sweetser, and 792—A. P. Lowell, petitioner, v. Same.—Mandates granted on motion of counsel for respondents.

184—A. Pick & Co., plaintiff, v. F. C. Jordan, Secretary of State of State of California.—Submitted.

922—North German Lloyd, claimant, &c., petitioner, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al.—Argument concluded for petitioner.

819—International Lumber Co., plaintiff, v. United States.—Dismissed.

721—T. Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, petitioner, v. United States ex rel the Fowler Car Co.—Argued.

67—The Mark Steel Co. et al., petitioners, v. Railroad Supply Co. and 95—The Railroad Supply Co., petitioner, v. Elyria Iron and Steel Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 18: Nos. 67, (and 95,) 170, 171, 176, 178, 179, (and 180,) 185, 189, (and 190,) 192, and 194.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Staples Transp Co< Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co<Eureka.
Re Fiske.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 525, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kammeyer<NY C RR.
Buyan<Leh Val RR.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Max & Moore.
Doxey<Central RR.
Steinhardter<Rey.
Schwartzkopf<Farnham.
Fuley<Hexbrouck.
Anderson<Comp Gen Trans.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Case on—Munger<Perl man Rim Corp. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Lowe Motor Sup<Wee d Ch Tire Grip.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

Flanagan<Tug Ashbourne.
Keier<Tug Transfer No. 9.
L V Coal &c, Co<Tug Ticeline.
Hildebrant<Tugs President and Madison.
Cornell Stbt Co<Burns Ice Corp.
Shea<Gaston, Williams, &c.
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
Harms<Penn RR.
Re tug Saranac.
Williams<Central Railroad Mary E Ward.
Morey<City of New Rochelle.
Tracy<Tugs Cleary and Fulton.
Arscott<SS Lansing.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Lenape.
Coast Transit Co<NY C RR.
Central U. &c, Co< SS Conamo.
Anderson<Barge Hopaicong.
Tatem Nav Co<Tug F J Reichert.
Wilson Reliance Marine Tug Co.

Call calendar:
Lutz<Douglass.
Wilson<SS Verdi.
Heath<CNY.
Bayliss<Wissman.
Grace<SS Cristobal.
Sprague<Tug Eugene F Moran.
Sanitary Tex Mills<SS Alphonso XIII.
Purington<same.
Wilcox<Well Bros.
Langer<Emery & Co.
Pollak<Trans Itsl, &c.
Wilson<SS Camiro.
Ballou<Barge Confluence.
L V Transpt Co<Sch George E Klinck.
McWilliams<Penn RR, (2.)
L V Transpt Co<SS Santa Clara.
McAllister<Am & Cuban SS Co.
Fallin<Cargo of RR iron.
West India SS Co< Reiss.
Seabd, &c, SS<NY & Cuba Mail SS. (2.)
Welch<SS Satsuma.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 323, P. O.-Bldg.—General motions.

Windrush et al<Carter Oil Co.
Shirk<Atlanta.
Furst, &c<Lefstein & Rosenfeld.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

People, applts., v. Lye Lee, respt.—Judgment affirmed.

Sisson, respt., v. Barnum, applt. — Judgment affirmed, with costs, by default on argument.

Patrick, admr. of Vilkus, decd., applt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., respt.; Smith, respt., v. Smith, applt.; Brown, respt., v. City of New York, applt.; Kreischer, respt., v. The Hampton Co., applt.; Jepson, respt., v. International Ry. Co., applt.; Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, respt., v. Santa Maria Sugar Co., applt.; Post et al., applts., v. Thomas et al., respts.; Espert, respt., v. Ferry, an attorney, applt.; Bandler, applt., v. Hill et al., respts.; Sullivan, respt., v. Graham, applt.; Johnson County Savings Bank, respt., v. Sherow, applt.; Dearden, respt., v. Bluhdorn et al., applts.; Taylor, respt., v. Glens Falls Automobile Co., applt.; Schultz, as a corporation, respt., v. Mass. Bonding and Ins. Co., applt.; Simmons-Baker Co., respt., v. Development and Funding Co., applt.; Cary Brick Co., respt., v. The Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York, applt.; D'Amato et al., respts., v. Elkema et al., substituted trustees, et al., applts.; Bank of the Metropolis, respt., v. McLelah, applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Somers, applt., v. Harris, respt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Jaffe et al., applts., v. Weld et al., respts. —Order of Appellate Division reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re accounting Ithaca Trust Co., as exr. of Simpson, decd.; Simpson Mix, applt., v. Ithaca Trust Co., respt.—Order Appellate Division reversed and decree of Surrogate's Court modified by allowing appellant's claim and proceeding remitted to Surrogate's Court to enter decree in accordance with this opinion, with costs to appellant in this court and in Appellate Division payable out of the estate of Harriet Simpson, decd.

Seeley et al., applts., v. Osborn, respt.—Order Appellate Division reversed and determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs to appellants in Appellate Division and in this court.

McCormack, respt., v. Security Mutual Life Ins. Co., appl.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court.

Smith respt., v. First National Bank of Albany et al., applts. — Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Barrett et al., respts., v. State of New York, appl. — Judgment of Appellate Division and determination of Court of Claims reversed and claim dismissed, with costs in Appellate Division and in this court.

Potts, respt., v. Pardee, appl.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide event.

DAY CALENDAR.

Aetna Explosives Co< Bassick.
Re Hallock.
Re Peter Caffey.
Davidson<CNY.
B'way Pk Pl<Purdy.
Floersheimer<same, (1914.)
Same&same, 1915.)
Re Lockwood.
Re Merchants Bank< Miller.
Re Sloat, for compensation, &c.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Knight<Del & Hudson
Blaine<Thurn.
Musicant<Bradley Cont (2.)
Crane<Ormond.
People, &c<Tortora.
Sharot<CNY.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Proctor<Brown.

Holmes<St Joseph L.I. Kingsbury<Sternberg.
Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co.
Anderson<Steinway & Sons.
Whitridge<Farmers L & T Co.
J Bokenfohr Co<Gross.
Dining<Reaves.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and for the submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Balough<Pitts Cl Co.
Biaglah<Kimmerer.
Ambroz<same.
Cordoni<same.
Same<St Jemup Coal.
Ambroz<same.
Biagioli<same.
Willis<Lamberth.
Re Mallon (UCS Co.)
Schmoki<Weintraub.
Bergere<Private Auto Rental Service.
Heikin<Beach.
Lentchner<Lentchner.
Gibbel<Susskind.
Uher<Uher.
Cronmiller Law Book Co<Phemister.
CNY<Epstein.
Franks<Russin.
CNY<A. Lewitt Paper Box Co.
Negman<Harroun Motor Corp.
Re Nicosia.
Cohen<Kaminsky.
Coughlin<Whitman (2)
Beck<Hirschfeld.
Finn<Wu Hing Co.
Canfe Corp<D A. Higgins Co.
Coughlin<Whitman(2).
Assets & Liabilities Assn<20 to 50 Corp.
Blaisdell<Madeville.
Egger<Trondel.
NY Socy for Relief of Widows & Orphans of Seamen.
Yeamans.
NY Sav Bank< Schwartzreich.
Harwood<Walker.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Rosenthal.
Parr<Schliesser.
Matemovitz<Fabel.
E J McCabe Co<J P Devine Co.
Miller<Hawieser.
Smith, Barnes, Strohler Co<Camines (2.)
Beskowitz<Kresky.
Colloseus<Ruckert.
Denney<Inman.
Pietrowski & Konop Co<Peirce.
McKenzie<American Steel Foods Co.
McKenzie<Lane (2.)
Ryan<Reilly.
Condon<Wehrhane.
Richards<Frankenstein.
Birnbaum<Anschelowitz.
Peifer<Stein.
Watkins<Watkins.
Colleseus<Ruckert.
McCarthy<W H Powell Co.
Rubin<Alan Realty Co (2.)
Queck Berner<Oberly.
Re Driscoll.
Fletcher<Silver.
Maurgini<Mangini.
Fzell<Brune.
Murphy<Dezenhardt.
Nelson<Sussman.
Maroney<Wilkens.
Cohn<Liggins.
Walters<Glen Ist, Co.

Greenwich Sav Bank< Strauss.
CNY<Fischer.
Braus<NY Thea. Co.
A. W. Duckett Co< Pearson.
Alexander<Hamburger.
Re Freygang.
Bush<Wm. L. Crow Const Co.
Paone<Wilcox.
Hudson Nav Co<CNY 58 St Cafe<Noonan.
Re Diamant.
Berry<Huggan.
Jackson<Ferguson.
Cronun Boulpment Co<Rothenbueker.
Wild<Wild.
Winternity<Prendergast.
Lucas<Triangle Film.
United Newspaper Assn<Su P'g Co (2.)
Jacobs<Gustenzang.
Connell<Coolidge.
Field<Goldhagen.
Brady<Goldsmidt.
Botts<Mercantile Bk of Memphis.
Re Mark.

Samuelson<Lent.
Salamon<Lowenstein.
Rosenblum<Levine.
Shaw<Davis.
Wechsler<Low.
Moss<Hamilton.
Grammas<Mirros.
Re E C Nelson Mfg.
Villaneuve & Co<Villaneuve Imp & Exp.
Guild<Guild.
Re Drangler.
Bowker<Bowker.
Bay O'Brien.
Kramer<Henderson.
Westchester San'm< Van Slee.
Brown<Bates.
Teed<Griffin.
Re Indus Sav Bank.
Saltzsieder<Saltzsieder.
Anna McNally, Inc< Chapin.
Bernstein<Grossman.
Re Albert.
Kingler<Ringler.
Kroymen Realty Co< Wheeler-Mede E Co.
Hallen<Smith.
Graves<Smith.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Ludlow Av.
Ongley<Marcin.
Franklin Eng Co< Driscoll.
Dobraw<Dobraw.
Steuer<Hart.
US Expansion Bolt Co<Marmorstein.
Perry<Perry.
Stauer<Hart.
Engelhard<Markowitz.
Leff<Frankel.
Frederick<Frederick.
Rosenbaum<Gately Furniture Co.
Lorge<Lorge.
Preferred causes:
Long<McCarthy.
Flint<Flint.
General calendar:
Case on—Davis<Bull.
Case on—Brostrom<Brostrom.
Hazelton<Sturtevant.
Berman<Tisman.
Lowenthal<Rosenberg.
Rubin<Rubin.
Flinn Rlty Co<Charter Const Co.
PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Friedman<Harrison.
Inq—Jos Beck & Sons<De Bona.
Duhrenheimer<Prudential Casualty.
Same<Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.
McDonald<Aetna Life Ins.
Rogers<Sherman Elliott Co.
Mitchell & Co<Triangle Waist Co. (3.)
Foreign Trading Exch<The Ins Co of Penn
Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Capers<Clark.
Huber<Van Houton.
Friedman<Soslow.
Old & Wallace<Marquette.
Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp.
Empire Worsted Mills<Brodsky.
Sonborn<Rinehart.
Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe<Barker.
Bragdon<Bennett.
McNabs & Harlen Mfg<8th Av Co, Inc.
Same<Sheahan.
Case on.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Frankel<NY Edison.
Morelli<Nazareth Cem
Stewart<Morewood Rty Holding, (2.)
Heckler<NY Rys.
Engel<First Vienna Bakery.
Gilligan<CNY.
Burdick<NY Cons RR.
Calusci<Mitchell.
Connolly<N Y Rys.
Fowler<Alvarez.
Mutchnit<Herb.
Kennedy<West.
Di Tommaso<Lehigh & N E RR.
Henry<Samuels (2).
A Phillips<CNY.
F Phillips<same.
Stoyanovich<Ebling Realty.
Blak<Bloomingdale.
A. Constantino< Bullowa.
R Constantino<same.
Kelsman<Fry Nyburg Realty Co.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Caffey<Cuyler Rty.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Gaussios<Atlantis.
J Buller<Linch.
H Buller<same.
Sommerman<Scal.
McGuire<N Y Rys.
Pazwinka<Beaver.
Maher<Union Ry of N Y.
Price<Cavin.
Connolly<Moskowitz.
Dunphy<C H. Southard & Co.
Soder<Cohen.
Venable<Boulevard Renting Co.
Greenberg<Herman.
Castringo<Jack's.
Weber<United Dressed Beef Co.
Sinclair<Ropes.
Turk<Bath & O RR.
Teretsky<Syrkin.
Bienefeld<Kemp.
Foss<Friedman.

Re Church Av.

Re Ludlow Av.
Ongley<Marcin.
Franklin Eng Co< Driscoll.
Dobraw<Dobraw.
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Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
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Kennedy<West.
Di Tommaso<Lehigh & N E RR.
Henry<Samuels (2).
A Phillips<CNY.
F Phillips<same.
Stoyanovich<Ebling Realty.
Blak<Bloomingdale.
A. Constantino< Bullowa.
R Constantino<same.
Kelsman<Fry Nyburg Realty Co.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Caffey<Cuyler Rty.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Gaussios<Atlantis.
J Buller<Linch.
H Buller<same.
Sommerman<Scal.
McGuire<N Y Rys.
Pazwinka<Beaver.
Maher<Union Ry of N Y.
Price<Cavin.
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Dunphy<C H. Southard & Co.
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Greenberg<Herman.
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Weber<United Dressed Beef Co.
Sinclair<Ropes.
Turk<Bath & O RR.
Teretsky<Syrkin.
Bienefeld<Kemp.
Foss<Friedman.

Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

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Re Ludlow Av.
Ongley<Marcin.
Franklin Eng Co< Driscoll.
Dobraw<Dobraw.
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Foreign Trading Exch<The Ins Co of Penn
Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

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Teretsky<Syrkin.
Bienefeld<Kemp.
Foss<Friedman.

Re Church Av.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Bailey<Tiffany & Co.
Livingston Rad & Mfg Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Holtz<B Kuppenheimer.
Gilsey<Lancaster.
Reigert<Maxwell Mot Co. Inc.
Corner Co<Watts.
Leopold<CNY.
Morris<Chapman.
Phillips<Wolf.
Black<Gibbs.
Orth<Orth.

Newman<O'Brien (2.)
Davis<Taylor.
Acacia<Wersin.
Shulman<Simonoff.
Farbman<Beaver.
Klein<Rice.
Schell<Goldberg.
Gotthell<Ave A Holding Co.
Friedberg<Schultz.
Kopell<Sills.
Kanter<NY Rys.
Instate<NY Edison.
Greco<Hughes.
Kenkel<Singer S M. & E Newmark Co<The Cadden Co.
Nadler<Walder.
Kramer<Franzl.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Dunigan<Klaus.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Elefant<Stadmauer, Napoleon<42d St, &c, Ry.
Paretti<Swan, (2.)
Rasselner<J M Spar & Co.
Berstein<Borden's C Milk Co.
Dome<Miller.
Nemetsky<Gans.
Schwartz<Monteath.
Hahn<Delu, (2.)
O'Flynn<Swift & Co. (4.)
Kent<Le Jotte.
Byler<Sterling Topp &c, Co.
McCormack<Dean.
Jurow<West F I Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Henrietta Chappel,
Maurice Quinlan,
Bertha M Garcia.

Wills for probate:
George A Whitman,
Sarah A Goodhue.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Boro Paper<Schlitt.
Well<Boulevard Lace, &c.
Morse<Rinehart.
Einstein<Beck.
Lichtenstein<Linde.
Patterson<Tanner.
Beverage<Dakota Brit Corp<Bravand.
Zittel<Van Tassel.
Firemen's Fund Ins Co<Dinamore.
Park & Tilford<Moran Lalacomo<Getty.
Gulterman, Rosenfeld & Co<Shapiro & A.
Edelstein<Stern.
Hanner<Irvin.
Newmark<Simon.
Mueller<Bent.
Johnson<Well.
Federal P Co<Illus P C, &c Co.
Moses<Butler.
Grammas<Casey.
Drucker<Ottenberg.
Bieber<Sterling Top, &c, Co.
Mahler<Delafield.
Weiss<Lustgarten.
Putzer<Bonis.
Taler<Delancey H Co.
Pistzner<Sprung.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Winter<Wilson & Co.
Mandel<Dobrow.
Bergman<Rosenthal.
Goldfinger<Kaufmann
Zubeck<Colgate & Co.
Fingerhut<Rabinowitz
Cook<Amster.
Burns<Miller.
F'H Calcott & Co< Carey.
O'Connor<Schinzel.
Schimmel<Edelstone.
Kresin<R L Lurie Co
Rock<Leventhal & Co.
Cohen<Moross Nov Co
Racona<L Mundet & Sons.
Curro<Barrett.
Lefkowitz<Loretta Corp.
Fierdman<Levy.
Rubin<Meyerson.
Randel<Reichman.
Weiss<Fuss.
Lefkowitz<Gordon.
Schenenklahr<Herskowitz.
Lapidus<Rosenzweig.
Posinsky<Goldberg.
Friefeld<Goldstein.
Fierstein<Repetti.
Mason<Mason.

Cooper<Terry & Tench et al.
Robacek<Losffelhardt.
Benedict<Nassau RR
Vose<King
Finneran<NY Mun Ry
Bertrand<Osting Bldg.
Weinstein<CNY.
Nowak Co, L. A. W RR
Salaschefski<Spinelli.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Young<Patrucelis.
Wakely<Wall Package Stores & Spencer.
McGuinness<B H RR.
Flanagan<Roos.
Orella<Degnon Cont.
Muller<Ewen et al.
Epstein<Connor et al.
Peters<Dombeck.
Howard<3 Av Ry.
Blumenthal<Met Life Ins Co.
Munzer et al<Dukeshire.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, no cause will be set down for a day upon this calendar.

H

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Partition Sale

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Esq., Referee

541-549 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City

At PUBLIC AUCTION

At Noon, on Thursday, APRIL 19, 1917, At Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., Manhattan, by

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer.

Geller, Rolston & Horan, Attorneys, **22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.**

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK CITY.

BRAND NEW Beautifully decorated 8-room house—the kind you have been looking for at about $3,000 less than you expected to pay.

Near Water—Near Subway—Near Trolley

All city improvements. Private bathing beach. In New York City, yet in the country; 8c. fare. All the latest conveniences in house. Nothing like it elsewhere. On beautiful plot, 50x117; large trees. Worth $10,000. Will sell for $8,000. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance as rent. CLIFFORD, Box 250 Times Downtown.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. G. SLISBY, 317 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

Park Slope, Bargain.

Fine 3-story and basement brownstone, box stoop; fine section, Garfield Pl., Eighth Av.; one block from Prospect Park; hardwood floor and trim. Equity $7,500. Good terms. Telephone South 3844.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE

Only $25 monthly, which includes principal and interest, with a small cash payment, will buy handsome 7-room cottage, modern up-to-date improvements; all large, airy rooms; water, gas, heat, electric light, &c.; porch and plot for garden; few blocks from depo and trolley; 30 minutes from city; in town with schools, stores, and churches. For photo, &c., call or write, B. Hoyt, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TWO WATERFRONT LOTS

Positively fronting on the water; wonderful view for miles; ideal location for cottage or bungalow; water, gas, electricity on the premises; cement walks laid; no assessments. Full price $1,600. Easy terms. Make offer for cash. Seymon Room 911, 141 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Healthy—Attractive—Accessible

—Fieldston—

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, 242d St., B'way.

Reached by Subway-Elevated & R. R's.

Particulars

Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St.

PELHAM MANOR

On the Sound

FOR SALE Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 100 feet front, near water and station; stone garage; easy terms.

FOR RENT on Esplanade, stone and frame, 16 rooms, 4 or 5 baths; $2,000.

Also under construction 12 apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-3 baths; $1,000 upward.

A. W. COLE, owner, 114 Fifth Av. Tel. 1991 Pelham. New York, Chelsea 720.

FOR SALE

On Sound and Park, Larchmont, N. Y.

Expansive view; nearly an acre; fine trees; new stucco house; eleven rooms, three baths, two lavatories; sleeping porches, hardwood trim and floors.

Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

Apply to W. F. MOEHREN,

29 Nassau St. Suite 1747. Phone 8390 Rector.

FOR SALE OR RENT, UNFURNISHED

At Orienta, Mamaroneck, New York.

Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges.

New hollow tile and stucco bungalow type Residence, 10 rooms, two baths; servants' toilet; 100x150 feet; lavatory; plot 200x300 feet. For particulars apply to W. F. MOEHREN, 29 Nassau, room 1747. Tel. 8390—Rector

AT RYE

Beautiful Country Place, 4 acres, dwelling 15 rooms, 4 baths, large garage, grounds well laid out; near Sound and station; sale or to rent, furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 EAST 42D ST.

CHESTER HILL.

A real home at sacrifice. Price cut from $10,500 to $8,500. Ten splendid rooms, hardwood, electricity; spacious porch; plot 50x118. Rental value $75 per month.

COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT

Exceptionally well built 8-room house, Colonial Heights; 30 minutes from Grand Central, on Harlem Division; all improvements, including gas and sewer. A. Reiner, Tribune Bldg., New York. Phone 4500 Beekman.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LOT SELLERS' CHANCE

Owing to death of an active associate I will sacrifice 600 lots, located almost in heart of largest city on L. I., outside Greater New York; water, gas, and electric light; near R. R. sta. and trolley; $35 per lot to sell them all; nearby individual plots selling for $350 to $500 each. Executor, Box 107 Times, or tel. 4855 Cor't.

Quality Cottages,

$8,500, with upstairs sleeping porch, 6 rooms and bath. Lots 100 to 150 feet deep. Open fireplaces, steam heat, rich decorations; gas, large pantry, verandas; the last word in style, durability and finish; station 5 minutes' walk; near bay, all the pleasures of the water; 25 miles out; easiest terms, same as rental. H. J. McCrd, 515 World Building, N.Y.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.

Beautiful home; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

GARDEN CITY.

One of the show places on main boulevard. Handsome house and garage. Beautiful grounds, three acres. Will sacrifice. Terms to suit.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1917 have been delivered to the Receiver of Taxes and that all taxes on said assessment rolls shall be due and payable at his office in the respective boroughs of said city as follows:

All taxes upon personal property and one-half of all taxes upon real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1917, and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

All taxes shall be and become liens on the real estate affected thereby and shall be construed as and deemed to be charges thereon as the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided, and not earlier and shall remain such liens until paid.

The second half of the tax on real estate which is due as hereinbefore provided on the first day of November following the payment of the first half may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November first a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November first at the rate of four per centum per annum.

The offices of the Receiver of Taxes in the respective boroughs are located as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, Room 200, Municipal Building.

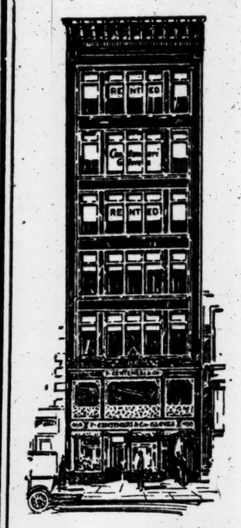
Borough of The Bronx, 177th st. and Arthur ave.

Borough of Brooklyn, 236 Duffield st.

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

Borough of Queens, Court Square, L. I. City.

WILLIAM C. HECHT, Receiver of Taxes.



In the CENTEMERI Building 400 Fifth Ave.

(Near 37th Street)

FOR LEASE—one, two or three floors, directly above our retail floors. Exceptionally well adapted for retail business. New, modern building; superb location; size 27½ ft. x 120 ft.

For Particulars Inquire

W. M. Smith, on premises.

PRIVATE SEASHORE ESTATE

NEAR SHOREHAM.

SACRIFICE $25,000 TO SELL NOW. TERMS TO SUIT.

This is a beautifully appointed five-acre estate, tastily laid out, high up on a shaded hill crest on the North Shore of L. I., commanding superb land and sweeping water views. There is an excellent tennis court and big two-machine garage with chauffeur's quarters. Buildings are of very recent and excellent day labor construction, solid concrete. Interest in finest bathing beach on L. I. Near R. R. station and convenient to N. Y. C. Exclusive, highly restricted neighborhood providing ideal country and seaside living.

10 big rooms, 4 baths, 5 open fireplaces. Handsomely finished throughout. Equipped with every modern convenience and ready to live in now. Will rent with option of purchase.

Write or call, R. L. KILBY, 38 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. 3834 Audubon.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN $12.50 PER LOT

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less a month than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Must Sacrifice Beautiful Home

7 rooms and bath, large living room, with open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, butler's pantry, oak floors, hardwood trim, all improvements; 100 feet, near station, 28 minutes from New York and Brooklyn by electric train; small cash payment. H. Wolff, Laurelton, Long Island.

SEASHORE HOME

Amityville, on Great South Bay.

Six-room cottage, ready for occupancy. Large plot with direct to waterfront.

Price $2950. Liberal Terms.

Koster-Cornehlsen Co., 367 Fulton St., Bklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SOMETHING GOOD

To my friends—Am back again in the real estate business and have an extra fine proposition to offer in building lots 25x100 in a progressive industrial town having 15 factories and exceptional train service. Commuting distance to New York. Notwithstanding the many exceptional advantages of this absolutely high and dry property, I offer beautiful lots at $78.00 on very, very small payments. Better secure a few lots for speculation and grow vegetables on them while making your monthly payments. Real estate will boom after the war. Let me send you free railroad tickets. A. OSTER, 64 West 35th St., N. Y., Room 608. Phone Greeley 187.

FORTUNE IN THIS CHARMINGLY LOCATED FRUIT FARM.

135 acres; 1½ hours New York; overlooking beautiful Delaware River. Adjoining large colony splendid summer and all-year homes. Can sell building sites from front to pay entire farm. 6,000 well maintained young fruit trees, nearly all bearing, all varieties. Almost level high bench land; all in orchards or cultivated. Raises finest corn, potatoes, hay. See photos stone house, 2½ stories, 13 rooms. Immense barn. All excellent condition. Will include stock, implements, machinery, all for $20,000. Fruit will pay for farm in two years.

ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

A WELL BOUGHT FARM IS YOUR BEST INVESTMENT.

This bargain farm produces 100 bushels Corn to acre; other crops proportionately. 165 acres, all tillable; fine limestone soil. Two hours New York. Excellent farmer, 20 years here, anxious to remain. On State asphalt road. Gravity water. Frontage on large river. 600 feet elevation. Very good large house, well located; tenant house; very large barns. A charming profit farm. Fine boating and fishing. Near large town. To close estate, $10,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

will pay for high, dry, level and cleared $58.00 lots at South Bound Brook, N. J. South Bound Brook has 100 trains daily. 4 Railroads. 14 Factories. Plant on lots while paying for them. Brooks, 45 West 34th St., N. Y. Phones Greeley 186-187.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Houses for Sale or Rent. Large and Small. Few Exceptional Bargains. Write for Illustrated Booklet. THE STATE TRUST CO., Real Estate Dept., Plainfield, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.

$27,000 Beautiful residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, sclarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments, large grounds, exclusive location; convenient Lackawanna.

Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

At Leonia New modern 6 to 8-room houses, desirably located near schools, train & trolley; large living rooms, chambers, breakfast & sleeping porches. Built by day's work; buy direct; no agents. Prices $4,200 to $6,000; liberal terms; detail information & photos. Write Lynn G. Coover, Leonia, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.

Residential section of the "Oranges."

We have a complete list of every house and plot for Sale or Rent. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. BUDAL COMPANY, at Sta., Maplewood.

SUMMER HOMES,

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park,

Rent or Sale. Send for Booklet "T."

ALBERT ROBBINS, Inc.

Asbury Park (opp. depots), Allenhurst, N. J.

—CHOOSE—

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.

Bogota, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments

In new fireproof building

302 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

Now renting from plans:

4 Room Suites, $1200 to $1800
5 " " 1600 to 2200
7 " " 2200 to 2800

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF

Loton H. Slawson Company

171 Madison Avenue

Phone, Murray Hill 3530

Near Broadway, 204 West 109th.

4 & 5 Rooms, $30 to $40 Steam, bath, electricity, telephone, parquet floors, hardwood finish; beautiful entrance; select families. OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

BRONX.

Elegant 1-Family

PRIVATE HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, UP-TO-DATE. LARGE GARDEN. GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

2472 GRAND AVE.

NEAR FORDHAM ROAD & CONCOURSE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W.cor 99th St. & MADISON AVE.

High Class Elevator Apartments—Few Vacancies

5 TO 8 ROOMS AND BATH, $40 TO $65 PER MONTH.

WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., Agt.

37 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Apartment Hunting Simplified

Leases for three months or longer. We have list of large and small furnished or unfurnished apartments in very best sections of Manhattan. Call, write or 'phone

Pritchard & King Co.,

109 West 57th St. Phone Columbus 2354.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LET PREPAREDNESS BE

your watchword and insure the title to your real estate. We specialize in Rockland and Bergen County titles. Invest your savings in our guaranteed mortgages. Write for booklet A-14.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.

N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

SPRING LAKE N. J.

SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.

E. V. Patterson & Son

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sound Beach, Conn., WATER FRONT

COTTAGES, rent or sale, attractively furnished; 5 master's, 3-4 baths, 3-4 servants' rooms; two-car garages; private landing; also 4 acres on open Sound, 1,200 feet waterfront, for sale.

E. J. LUCAS, Owner, Residence on Property, or Your Own Broker.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Morton Building

116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,

B'way & 79th St. Phone 9700 Schuyler

Store, Bas't & Lofts.

83 SPRING ST. Near B'way.

SIZE 25x115 NOW VACANT

SUITABLE WHOLESALE BUSINESS OR RESTAURANT. APPLY

SPEAR & CO. 840 Broadway Stuyv. 627.

42 West 39th St.

Street shop with large glass front; best retail centre.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

340 Madison Avenue. Telephone 6200 Murray Hill.

LOFTS TO LET

17,000 Square Feet.

MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.

221-223-225 West 17th Street.

OFFICE TO SUBLET

Terms reasonable.

Brunswick Bldg., 225 5th Ave.

Apply Room 1015. Phone 784 Mad. Sq.

128 WEST 49TH ST.

BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AVE.

4-story building (25x100); lease for a long term; will make alterations.

Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Homes by the Atlantic

NEPONSIT

For Rent

Year Round, Furnished Homes for the Summer, $650 up. Steam Heat

Easy Commuting Distance.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY

Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 2741.

Country Estate for Rent

Safe distance from coast; fifty minutes from New York; near station; large house; ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland, and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

21 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BUILDING JUST COMPLETED

2 Rooms and Bath

Including Maid Service

Rents $50 to $75 per Month

Larger Suites if Desired.

Restaurant under the management of Mrs. Hortence Spier.

EL DORADO APARTMENT HOTEL,

302 Central Park West, Cor. 91st

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Convenient to "L" subway & surface cars.

SHAMP & CO., Agents, B'way, Cor. 99th St. Tel. River—4546

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood, trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1398 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7-room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write or phone owner. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

$2,700 to $3,500 buys my modern homes or bungalows; 6 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted section; small payment down, balance like rent. Wm. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Montclair Station, Lacka. R. R. 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Montclair.—House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, garage, tennis court; rent $1,000 per annum.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; chicken house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; near golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 103, Palisade, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses. Consult J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

New house, 7 rooms, all improvements; large lots or acreage. Inquire George Fleming, Belmont Av., North Arlington, N. J.

Five acres and house, $1,500; land cultivated; about hour from city; easy terms; by mail. 222 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For sale or rent, cottage in Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains; 8 rooms and bath, 4 sleeping rooms, hot and cold water, electric lights; furnished; two minutes from Twilight Inn; convenient to station, golf links, and tennis courts. B. F. Edsall, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

1,000-acre Hudson River frontage; dock, deep water; Livingston Manor house; fertile land; wood and pasture; will subdivide; price $30,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BIG FARM NEAR LAKEVILLE.

Ghance to dam Salmon Creek and make 25-acre lake near old Colonial brick house, 10 rooms, bath, furnace; frame house, 8 rooms, bath; extensive stock barns; 315 acres; price $13,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

SOUND BEACH, CONN. — WATER-FRONT Cottages; rents, $1,800 up. E. J. LUCAS.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful country seat, 99 acres, main line P. R. R., 25 miles from Philadelphia; mansion house, 19 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; tenant house; barn, 27 head; splendid fruit; 2 streams; woodland; 40 acres under cultivation; beautiful building site; southern exposure; $50,000; will consider renting. Brooklands, Morstein, Penn.

For Sale—Gentleman's country estate, in Central Pennsylvania, on main line of Penn. R. R.; $80,000 cash. Y 301 Times Annex.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent for term of years, private house, vicinity West 100th. Particulars to "House Wanted," 146 West 104th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A FACTORY BUILDING FOR RENT.

A factory building for rent in a small town; building 40x60, with eight-foot balcony on all sides; well lighted, steam heated, and good ventilation; ideally located and adapted for small factory; additional property available for expansion of business; labor conditions in town good; excellent chance for a small city factory seeking an unusual opportunity in the country. Apply Chas. F. Freyfogle, Agent, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Large plant, fully equipped for manufacturing of cloaks, suits, skirts and waists; 36 machines, pressing plant, cutting room; steam heat; cheap rent; 16 miles from New York Central; plant working at present; willing to sell at sacrifice. Inquire, Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th St. Telephone 4789.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON BROADWAY, near Canal St., to let or lease, cheap; size 26x75; possession any time. Full commission paid. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICES, SHOWROOM.—Export, import firm located commercial district Fourth Avenue will sublet beautifully situated offices or showroom best suited for reputable manufacturer, export house, or commercial banker. T 16 Times.

Sublease for two years, roomy, attractive office in building with perfect service, convenient location, concessions. Room 722 Rogers Peet Bldg., 258 Broadway, corner Warren St.

Large and small, light offices and desk room, with stenographer and telephone service. Apply second floor, 289 Broadway. Telephone Barclay 5320. Entrance on Park Place.

Extra light top loft, two skylights, windows front, rear, and side; 2,500 square feet; steam, elevator service; suitable light manufacturing. Supt. on premises, 11 East 17th.

LARGE PRIVATE STABLE.

154 West 55th St.; 7 stalls, living quarters; suitable storage, express business, automobile sundries. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Aristocratic office building, magnificent and palatial; enormous suite, artistic offices; for desirable tenants; $100 monthly. 110 West 40th St.

LOFT.

12 East 32d, 25x100; light manufacturing, strictly fireproof; immediate possession.

Beautiful light office space for rent cheap; desirable location New York. Room 3, 135 West 44th St.

HALF 1st light corner loft, office purposes. Weber, 61 Warren St. (W. Broadway).

Loft 78x44, 36th St. and 1st Av. Call 3015 Morningside.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

City—Unfurnished.

62 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN, FOR Rent.—Very attractive 9-room Queen Anne, brick and brownstone, box stoop house. Dumb waiter, butler's pantry, electric bells, &c. Rent, $65. Address John R. Hill, 539 West 112th Street, New York, or Phone 5291 Morningside.

Out of Town—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR.—Furnished seven-room house, large shaded grounds, conveniently located; $55 monthly. Telephone Shonnard, Circle 2390.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Two minutes' walk from North Av., New Rochelle trolley; 12 acres and dwelling; also stone quarry; sale or exchange; part cash. Avery, Allerton Av., Williamsbridge.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace, paneled walls, beamed ceilings; steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from public bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down, $20 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

A beautiful, all-year, Colonial home, $9,500, in the fine, old McCreery estate; highest ground on Long Island; convenient to water, yacht club, golf links, country club; in one of the most exclusive, picturesque sections of the island; 20-minute commutation trains to Penn. Station; house has central and living room, with fireplace, dining room, maid's quarters, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, reading room, two tiled baths; spacious verandas and separate entrance porch; another charming home site is available; will build for you or loan money to build. Write for pictures and further information to J. Bleecker, 156 Broadway, New York. Tel. 492 Cort.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for particulars.

John J. Randall Co., 1,005-1,007 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. C.

SMALL FARM, $1,800.

Five-room house; land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise—factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, Box 263 Times Downtown.

Small Poultry Farm.—Six-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; 1 hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Acreage, East Av., Valley Stream; sign on property; inspect; make offer quickly. Huselton, 345 West 70th St. Col. 6371.

To raise your own vegetables. For further information call or write Long Island Real Estate, 243 West 34th St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 126 EAST.—Furnished apartment to sublet until Oct. 1st; nine rooms, bath, artistically furnished. Apply Gleanzer. Phone Gramercy 1821.

24TH, 109 EAST.—Sublet artistically furnished three roms, bath, kitchenette, until October 1st; rent, $65. Apply Wiley, 70 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1795.

58TH, 116 EAST.—To sublet for immediate occupancy, handsomely furnished eight-room apartment, three master's, two servants' bedrooms, three baths; grand piano, linen, silver, china. Telephone J. L. M., Broad 6768; references required.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms and bath; one block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FALCO 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

DUPLEX APARTMENT, near Plaza, $200 monthly; three master's bedrooms. Write R 17 Times.

East 40s; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 10th floor; unobstructed light; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $80. Fallo, 506 5th Av.

IRVING PLACE, 74.—Gramercy Park neighborhood; unusually quaint apartment, six rooms and bath; mahogany furniture; very large French windows; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Leaving city immediately will sacrifice small outside apartment; airy, cool; parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath. Lenox 2430. Apt. 879.

NICELY FURNISHED 7 rooms, all improvements; Victoria; $35. Phone Lenox 9175.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four exquisite six furnished rooms, housekeeping; sacrifice season. Apply Columbus 3974.

TWENTIES.—Elevator apart. 8 rooms; furnished, $85; unfurnished, $70. Mad. Sq. 357.

Furnished—West Side.

39TH ST., 110 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, 3 rooms and bath; elevator service; very reasonable.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; all improvements; $10 weekly.

57TH ST., 5th Av.—Attractive 2-room kitchenette, bath; service. Plaza 8793.

59TH ST., 35 WEST.

Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $200 monthly; $2,000 year.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neatly furnished 2 or 4 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; parquet floor; service; refined house.

86TH, 68 WEST.—Neatly furnished parlor floor, two or four large rooms, bath; valet, maid service; refined house.

70TH ST., 226 WEST.—On or before May 1 until Oct. 1 four-room apartment, completely furnished; eighth floor; southern exposure; $125 month. L. Christian.

70TH, 64 WEST.—One, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; exclusive neighborhood; $50-$55 monthly.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Very attractive suite, 2 extraordinarily large rooms, bath, kitchenette, open fireplace; richly furnished; reasonable price. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Extremely handsome light private suites, studios, single; electricity, telephone.

81ST, 107 WEST.—Seven outside furnished room apartment; Summer months; $60. Glave

84TH, 15 WEST.—Attractive, light apartment, 4 rooms; $50 month. Stevens.

86TH ST., 340 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; eight rooms, three baths; near Riverside Drive; Summer or longer. Phone Apt. 4 west. Schuyler 5671.

85TH ST., WEST.—Must sublet unusually attractive and artistic apartments, beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, from May 1 to Oct. 1. West 85th St., one door from Riverside Drive. Tel. Van. 3910.

90TH, 150 WEST.—Six rooms; two baths; three rooms facing street; May 1 to October; $105 monthly; references. Call afternoons, Fletcher.

94TH ST., (Corner Broadway).—Executor will sublet to Oct. 1 or earlier apartment 44, Hotel Bonta, three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; possession immediately. Apply at desk or to Gerald S. O'Loughlin, 20 Nassau St. Phone John 2505.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—For sale or rent, 7-room, elevator, completely furnished.

104TH, 250 WEST.—5-room apartment, southern exposure; immediate possession; $125. Apt. 74.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Furnished apartment for rent, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, May to October; $75 month. Apply Supt.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $25, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils, linen, service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Attractively furnished six rooms, May 1-October; eighth floor; $85. Apt. 8E. Telephone Morningside 5096.

113TH, 601 WEST.—Desirable six-room apartment; two baths; completely furnished; May 1, Oct. 1; near Columbia; references indispensable. Apt. 5D. Forrest Chambers.

116TH, 438 WEST.—To sublet, furnished, June-October, 6 rooms and bath, corner apartment, 4th floor, improvements, opposite Columbia; reference essential; can be seen by appointment; phone Morningside 345, Apt. 43.

118TH, 210 WEST.—THE CECIL.

One, two desirable rooms, with or without bath, including full hotel service.

143D, 500 WEST.—Six outside rooms; piano, elevator; immediate possession; beautifully furnished.

152D ST. AND BROADWAY, (St. Regis Court.)—Five-room elevator apartment, attractively furnished; river views; $65. Apt. 46.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 408.

BELOW 59TH.—Six rooms; three baths; exquisitely furnished; sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 2,726.—Eight room, bath; completely furnished; unusual closet rooms; two blocks from Riverside; one from subway; air exposure four sides; rent reasonable. L. F.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 75, (corner 162d.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, $75. Inquire Apartment 65 or 'phone 4657 Audubon.

FULLY INSPECTED HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments, all sizes, any period, attractive Summer rentals. EXCLUSIVE Realty Specialists, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; price concessions. Gray, Specialist, 239 West 75th St. Columbus 3974.

HILDONA COURT.

341 West 45th St., just off Broadway.

New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.—Completely furnished apartment, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room apartment on 72d St. to sublet from May 1 to Sept. 15. Phone 7277 Columbus before 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593, Apartment 5-D.—Beautiful seven rooms, furnished, unfurnished, or sell furniture reasonably; liberal concessions until October; all outside rooms facing Hudson; Broadway subway, Riverside bus one block. Audubon 4083.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 123, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.)—Overlooking Hudson, seven beautifully furnished rooms; three baths. Apt. 5G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—5-room apt. to sublet to Oct. 1, 1917, at very low rental. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th St.,

Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.

Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly. 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.

New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

Sublet, beautifully furnished 7-room apartment, southern exposure, from May 1. Apt. 3B. Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, $75. 11 WEST 88TH ST. LIPTON.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six light rooms; reasonable; sublet May to October. Apt. 1.

WEST END AV., 740.—At 96th St.—Private family will sublet 5-room furnished apartment, exceptionally large, light, airy rooms, for the Summer; $150 monthly; references required

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Overland, | 1916 Paige Cabriolet,
1917 Maxwell, | 1916 Overland,
1917 Chalmers, | 1916 Studebaker,
1917 Briscoe, | 1915 Overland.

Open evenings.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
318 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ALCO 1913; starter, electric lights, slip covers, bumper, six new shoes, new paint; original cost $6,000; sacrifice. Mr. Roselle, Bryant 2411.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
AUBURN 1916 runabout, Clover Leaf.
BUICK 1916 touring car.
CADILLAC runabout; starter, lights.
CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder.
IMPERIAL 1916 touring car, $550.
MERCER raceabout.
OLDS 1916 8-cyl. touring car.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 16; like new.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,980 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
MARMON "34" 1916 TOURING.
MARMON 1917 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
Fiat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915.
SIMPLEX 1915, "38" TOUR., 7-PASS.
PIERCE-ARROW "66" TOURING.
MERCER, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
E. G. V. ROADSTER AND TOURING.
SURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 64TH.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $825. Bryant 5892. Rumili.

CADILLAC 1915 7-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914 5-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $900. Bryant 5392. Rumili.

CHANDLER 1915 5-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

"COLE," 1917, clover leaf; brand new; not yet delivered; cost $1,850; will sell for $1,600. A. Vokes, 339 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and tguring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
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HOTCHKISS taxicab for sale cheap; ready for work. 230 West 68th St.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120,
TOURING, FOUR PASSENGER;
ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
668 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

KISSEL KAR, 1916 Sedan; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra shoe, tube, and rim. (No. 1732) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

LOCOMOBILE, landaulette 1914, 6-88; condition perfect; tires almost new. Phone Columbus 9869.

LOZIER 1917 seven-passenger touring car; brand new; never been delivered. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

LOZIER 1916; starter, electric lights, new shoes and paint; excellent condition; price $910. Mr. Gregory, Bryant 2411.

LOZIER 1913 2-passenger roadster. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, town car; late model; special three-passenger body, fine condition, smart appearance, electric lights, self-starter, for sale at ridiculously low price; seen at Van Tassell & Kearney, 180 East 13th.

MARMON 1915 7-passenger touring. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48 H. P. touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1916, 22-72,
FOUR PASSENGER;
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
666 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

MERCER 1917, new, sporting model; finished in green; never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Y 295 Times Annex.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING, $625.
Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton, car, 1,750 West 55th St.

NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, newly painted, overhauled; guaranteed condition; party car. R 13 Times.

NATIONAL 1916 5-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916 coupe, painted green, with natural wood wheels and upholstered in gray cloth. (No. 1762) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 5-passenger sedan. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating seven comfortably; 1916 Packard 1-35 seven passenger Touring Car; 1915 Packard, 3-38, Phaeton, in excellent condition; 1915 Overland Roadster; 1915 Paige Touring Car; 1916 Dodge Roadster. We guarantee Overland cars. One price on each—the lowest. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, painted gray, with wire wheels; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, Klaxon horn, one extra wire wheel. (No. 1759) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD landaulet for hire by month; open for engagement May 1; owner drives, goes anywhere; appointment by letter. J. Micker, 156 East 82d St.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge. Brooklyn.

RENAULT LIMOUSINE.
18-24 H. P., 6 CYLINDER.
CARRIAGE WORK BY BREWSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
668 5TH AV. PLAZA 4587.

REO, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; electric starter, lights, bumper, &c., $525. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 3-passenger cabriolet. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Touring, a car that improves with use; 1916 Willys-Knight Coupe, slightly used, seats four; 1915 Stearns Knight Touring Car; 1916 Willys-Knight Blue Ribbon Limousine; 1916 Overland Touring Car, seating five. We guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland cars; prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1916, 8 cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PACKARD, 1914 "48" six cylinder, seven passenger; perfect, $1,000 quick.
PEERLESS, 1,896 BROADWAY, 8768 COL.

WINTON 1914, with all weather top, painted green; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims. (No. 1760) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

1915 BAKER ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, Model B. B. D.; double drive; revarnished. Battery nearly new.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO., OF N. J.,
12 William St., Newark, N. J.

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PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 8818.

PIERCE, Packard, Limousine, liveried chauffeur; $2.50 hourly; calling, $75 weekly. Circle 447.

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Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles Wanted.

CORNER property, Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Will exchange equity $1,500 for late model touring or roadster. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Automobile Supplies.

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Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
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THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1130 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 222 W. 57th St. 7226. Spec. classes for ladies

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, 27; expert; takes complete charge any system and establish harmonic conditions. Miss L., St. Nicholas 3243.

BOOKKEEPER AND AUDITOR.—Sixteen years' experience; eight years hotel; no objection to out-of-town position. R 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Knowledge stenography, office details; experienced, reliable, and trustworthy. R 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and stenographer, neat, accurate, good penman; salary $12-$14. W 157 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Experienced. Address Apt. 3B, 705 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, willing worker; references. A. J. 258 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

CHILD'S NURSE, young Irish-American girl; sleep home. Lynch, 105 West 106th St.

CLEANER.—A reliable woman wishes cleaning by day; reference. Willard, 221 East 20th.

CLERICAL.—Neat young lady, pleasing personality, also knowledge of typewriting, desires position. Anna Gremse, 906 Union Av., Bronx.

CLERK, 22, with fair knowledge stenography; faithful; good references; $8. R 1 Times.

COOK.—North of Ireland girl as cook in an apartment. 128 Sherman Av., Manhattan. Ring McDowell's bell.

DRESSMAKER, French, makes, remodels gowns; experienced worker. Deville, 218 West 70th St.

GOVERNESS from Holland; speaks French, English, German. Miss Luybers, 100 East 37th St.

MANAGER, housekeeper, first-class hotel; thoroughly experienced; references. T 9 Times.

NURSE for infants, experienced, middle aged; highest class city references; understands bottle feeding, wants position; $40. R. 262 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS; experienced kindergarten; excellent sewer; best references; city, country. R 27 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, American, speaking high German, wishes position; best references. Helleis, 412 East 51st.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, four years' experience; good penman, accurate; $10. R 263 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL, knowledge of typewriting, desires position. T 6 Times.

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT.—As assistant in physician's office; familiar with X ray and electrical equipment; can furnish excellent references. Office Assistant, R 28 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, college graduate, legal, varied experience, seeks position with busy executive; highest credentials; salary $17. H 390 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—7 years' experience; capable assuming responsibilities; excellent references; $20. H 385 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young; scrupulously neat, conscientious, willing; excellent references; last position seven years; to begin, $18. R 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY; COLLEGE GRADUATE; EXPERIENCED; KNOWS FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH; $16. T 11 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience, thoroughly competent; references; salary moderate. R 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' commercial experience, desires position; executive ability; references. H 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; transcribes notes neatly and accurately; $12. T 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable; thoroughly competent; over four years' experience; salary $15. H 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. H 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar office details; translates French, speaks Italian, German; trustworthy. H 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional ability; thoroughly efficient, educated, initiative, clean cut; $18. T 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, experienced patent law stenographer desires secretarial position. F. D., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' active business experience; competent, energetic; $12. Phone Mad. Sq. 4890, Room 912, 456 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; competency, efficiency unquestionable; salary, $15. Miss C., 826 Kelly St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, experienced, efficient; familiar office details; $18. E., 2 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER.—Part time; commercial, legal, medical, author's manuscripts. Phone Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, faithful, reliable; 1915 Packard 1-35 seven passenger Touring Car; 1915 Packard, 3-38, Phaeton, in excellent condition; 1915 Overland Roadster; 1915 Paige Touring Car; 1916 Dodge Roadster. We guarantee Overland cars. One price on each—the lowest. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

STENOGRAPHER wants copying at home. Apt. 4, 611 West 152d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert correspondent; Christian, A. D. G., 253 West 24th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER; refined; four years' experience; salary $15 to start. T 19 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (24,) with clerical ability; best references; $9. P 191 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $10. R 205 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, understands stenography and bookkeeping, desires connection with reliable concern. H 388 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and clerical work; several years' experience; rapid, accurate. B. R., Times Harlem.

TUTOR.—Public school teacher, college graduate, will tutor in English branches. R 22 Times.

WOMAN seeks position out of town for the summer months; good education; executive ability; competent stenographer and typist; capable of handling correspondence. Address Y 378 Times Annex.

WOMAN, energetic, capable, would like occupation for all or part of day; no canvassing; reference. T 17 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, desires to take charge of one or two children. Siegel, 501 West 149th St.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) wishes clerical position; understands typewriting. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8168, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $14-$25; other Columbus Av. workers. Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SOUTHERN cooks, couple; houseworkers, laundresses; references. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 8129.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.
For a firm requiring services of young man, 26; university graduate; eight years' experience in accounting, bookkeeping, and office detail, commanding a practical knowledge of most modern business methods and enough initiative apply it to his own problems, a past record that will bear closest investigation. H 384 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Books opened and written up, monthly audits, profit and loss statements, financial reports, tax returns; special attention given to concerns without bookkeepers; estimates submitted. Kelly & Preston, 215 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Rector 3355.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced as auditor or head bookkeeper, seeks permanent position with large concern, or as assistant to C. P. A.; good recommendations from former employers. R 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $5.00 weekly. 33 B'way, Room 1020. Telephone Broad 1586.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $5. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, books opened, systematized; trial balance, monthly audits. Investigations. R 248 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, five years' experience, desires position with good publication. R 260 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man; experienced copy writing, &c. Charles Prins, 7,719 14th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Are you looking for ambitious man; experienced bookkeeper, paymaster, efficiency, expert; capable handling properties; not afraid of hard work; American, 36, married; references, R 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—34; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statement, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. P 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts; modern methods; six years' practical experience; thorough knowledge cost accounting. D 500 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, (35;) accurate, experienced; 7 years last position; salary, $20. Write D. S., 1,035 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 20, N. Y. U. student; $15; references. Palmer, 1,084 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.
Sales, advertising, or business executive; exceptional education; proved ability in technical and commercial lines; an investment in trained knowledge and ability to produce profitable returns; if your business requires a high-class, capable man, let's arrange an interview immediately. Y 336 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CASHIER, clerk, or other occupation; efficient young man, commanding English and French, seeks any occupation in restaurant, hotel, or elsewhere after 4 P. M. Good references besides guarantee. R 26 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, excellent mechanic, foreign, domestic cars, wishes to make change; strictly temperate; highest references. Redmond, 983 Columbus Av. Riv. 8829.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class man, 11 years' experience, age 44, married, Pierce-Arrow or any make of car, wishes steady position, city, country, or anywhere. Worm, 150 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1818.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, any car, wishes position; 5 years' experience; excellent references; sober, willing, reliable; English; married. R 20 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, colored, wishes private position; has references; can make repairs; start at low salary. Phone Riverside 3864. St. John, 5 West 91st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, German, loyal, (34,) many years' experience, all cars, best references, wishes steady position; wages, $25 weekly. William, 490 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, beginner, Stewart School graduate, wishes position; willing to be useful. Write Chauffeur, 8 Greenwich Av.

CHAUFFEUR, English, single; sober, reliable; 6 years' personal references. Herbert Smith, 111 West 58d St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Italian, single, experienced driver in city, country; good references on best make car, wishes position. T 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-BUTLER.—French, 30; run electric car; wishes position; $60. T 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, drive Sundays, touring or roadster, for pleasure. Grill, 305 East 94th.

CIVIL ENGINEER, university graduate, seeks opening with engineering concern. H 317 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN—Six years' electrical and mechanical drafting experience, desires position. T 4 Times.

EXPERT PENMAN desires clerical position; educated; knowledge bookkeeping; excellent references. R 8 Times.

EXECUTIVE — American, thirty, married; eight years automobile selling; practical mechanic; inventor; knowledge of insurance; desire change. T 2 Times.

FARMER, GARDENER, 34 years, married, one boy 7; experienced in all farm line, raising all kinds vegetables; with best references, wishes position, speaks Bohemian and English. Joseph Mavracil, 1,287 2d Av. Phone 4595 Plaza.

GARDENER.—Married man, with small family, desires permanent position as gardener; first-class man with flowers, shrubs, and vegetables, and able to take entire charge of country place; excellent references. Address H. R., Room 75, 45 Broadway.

GARDENER, single, experienced vegetables, flowers, fruits, care country place; references. R 30 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT. COLLECTOR; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES. H 389 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional specialty man averages $100-000 annual sales; record speaks for itself; possesses the proper requisites to fill responsible selling position; commission basis, with drawing account preferred. Y 329 Times Annex.

SALESMAN desires to connect with manufacturer of women's wear for the city or road. R 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wants side line of anything pertaining to boys' or men's wear on commission for road. R 29 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line of ladies' or children's ready-to-wear for road on commission. T 22 Times.

SECRETARY, 33; thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged, with American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer; executive manager; prominent corporations 15 years. R 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY—Young American (Christian) wishes secretarial position with house where Spanish is spoken. Interview requested. R 251 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, (25,) well educated, well bred; expert stenographer-typist; highest credentials furnished; personal interview requested. R 23 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, evening work, rapid dictation, correspondence, billing, technical; moderate. R., 1,085 3d Av.

STEWARD.—Assured references; long experience; for summer; good manager; strictly sober; dependable; moderate salary. Steward, 8 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, thorough business training, five years' office experience, capable handling large amount detail expeditiously, efficient, good correspondent, seeks connection, with opportunity for development. R 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23), aggressive and ambitious, knowledge of hardware, automobile supply and mail order business; salary $18. Frank Schwarz, 1917 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, T 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, now employed as bill clerk; two years' Commercial High School student, three years' business experience as stock clerk, office work; excellent typist; $12. R 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, little French; good correspondent; experienced; references; $15. R 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, possessing selling ability, experienced stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper, desires connection with reliable house. R 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, college training, business experience, desires opening where intelligence counts; best references. R 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desiring to attend day school, war evening position in club, private family, hotel, &c.; hours, 6 to 12. R 5 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Protestant, wishes position in good line; had own business; good worker; chance advancing, $10. R 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, willing, good worker, neat appearance, desires position with reliable concern; selling ability. R 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires responsible position that will eventually lead to a future. L. B., 829 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, shipping, railroad experience, desires position as shipping clerk. S 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) American, desires responsible clerical position; thoroughly experienced. R 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced in shipping and receiving, desires position. S 201 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS. — Thoroughly experienced addressers wanted on good clean-out list; $1.25 per thousand. See Mr. Payne, 9 o'clock, second floor, 326 Hudson St., New York.

ASSISTANT
BUYER
Infants' Wear
Department.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co. 35th St. entrance.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in bookkeeping, switchboard, and filing wanted in law office. Write, experience, education, and salary. Box R 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT (DOUBLE ENTRY) AND TYPIST; CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF OFFICE AND SUPERVISE OTHER GIRLS; SALARY, $30 TO START; ONLY THOSE QUALIFIED NEED APPLY. REPLY STATING EDUCATION, NATIONALITY, AND FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT. ADDRESS A. B., 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Several young ladies understanding double-entry bookkeeping; address, own handwriting, stating references and salary wanted; replies confidential; do not call. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, retail ledger, accurate worker; $12-$15. L. M., 36 Times.

COMPANION wanted for elderly lady. Call 419 West 114th. Silverman.

COOK wanted in small family in the Berkshire Hills, near Great Barrington, Mass.; Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish preferred, want some one who is entirely competent to run her own end of the household; cheerfulness, quietness, and neatness valued more than ability to cook fancy dishes; the job is not a hard one; at the same time we do not want the kind of person around who is looking for a soft snap, or is always watching out for fear she is doing some one else's work; will pay well to get just the right person; please give full particulars and wages expected in your letter, and state where and how you can be interviewed in New York next Saturday or Sunday. T 8 Times.

COOK, laundress-chambermaid, and nurse; country; permanent; good home, good wages. Telephone Circle 926. Morton W. Smith, 136 West 52d St.

CLERICAL WORK.—Downtown bank requires services of young girls, (18 to 20,) for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting preferred; must have at least two years' high school education and some business experience; only those with such qualifications need apply; answers must state age, experience, previous employment, references, and salary expected. H 397 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted in sample department of silk house; experience essential; answer, stating salary and religion. H 123 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French lady wants a post as governess for children between 4 and 10 years of age; town, country. Mlle. Caillaux, 237 West 24th St., New York.

GOVERNESS to take care of 3 children; good salary and future assured; must furnish excellent credentials. M 252 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER for small apartment hotel; no restaurant. T 7 Times.

NURSES wanted for seaside children's hospital; 2 graduate nurses and 3 under-graduate nurses, and 3 maids. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

NURSE and mother's helper, French, for girl 6; now in suburb; next Winter in town. Apply between 11 and 2, Gordon, 10 East 17th, city.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE, take charge twin girls 15 months; must have references. A. R. Thompson, 280 Madison Av.

NURSE GIRL, experienced, for young child. Apt. 5D, 362 W. 113th St. Telephone Morningside 3670.

SOLICITORS.—We can use a few refined young ladies to solicit advertising for the program of a benefit performance; no experience necessary; apply all week; commission. Curry & Saunders, Room 808, 527 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 2742.

STENOGRAPHER and fast typist; good at composition; pleasant; permanent position; close Saturday, open Sunday; cloak and suit experience preferred. Write, stating experience and salary, L. D., 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, preferably one who has worked in an architect's or engineer's office. Call 9 o'clock, Room 912, Flatiron building.

STENOGRAPHER, good speller, high school graduate, neat, some experience; $12-$14. Apply Wednesday, from 12-1, Dr. Buerger, 1,000 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be capable and have office experience and understand filing; state salary and experience. T 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Switchboard Operator, —Beginner considered; resident buyer's office; salary $7. E 138 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant; salary $10; state experience and references; Times Square section. A 414 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for small apartment hotel; no night work. T 8 Times.

TYPIST.—Competent Underwood operator; salary $8 to $10, according to experience; state age, experience, and telephone number in typed letter. E 131 Times.

WOMAN.—Intelligent woman experienced in relief work for Jewish charitable institution; salary, good reference or $5 security. 50 Suffolk St.

WOMAN.—Active, of good education, to fill position where application of duties means advancement; salary. Room 711, 110 W. 34th.

WOMAN wanted, capable of making attractive salads in variety and arranging simple table decorations. H. A., Box 24 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call 421 Hudson St.

YOUNG woman, make herself generally useful to middle aged lady, wages $25 month. Apt. 42, Manhattan Square Hotel.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Interviews accorded 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
We are receiving numerous calls for refined (American) young women, 18 to 25 years, for positions as listed below:
STENOGRAPHERS.
One SECRETARIAL, $1,200.
One METAL CO., $1,000.
Two BOND HOUSES, $850-$1,000.
One EXPORT, $780.
SEVERAL, $10-$12-$14.
BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, $18.
FRENCH stenographer, $18.
SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS, $26-$15.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $12.
TYPISTS, $10-$12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, secretaries, $20; others, $18; bookkeeper wanted, woman, with executive ability, $30; downtown position.
Bookkeeper-Stenographer, Jersey City, $15.
Bookkeeper-typist, Brooklyn, $18.
Law stenographer, $15; commercial, $15; export, $18; beginner, $10.
No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 505 Madison Av., at 54th St.—Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while business girls, beginners or experienced; no registration fee—just a standard. Miss Shelley, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER, English dictation, translate to Italian, $100 month; native French to take French dictation, $28 week; bank stenographer, $18; junior stenographer, $50 month; typists, $15 week. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Cooks, kitchen maids, chambermaid-waitresses, parlor maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

8 STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $18, $20, $22; 4 bookkeepers, $15, $18; many desirable openings for typists and clerks. Call 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., Graceton Occupational Service, 1 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Ten uptown, many downtown; typists, clerks, switchboard, bookkeepers; est. 1899; registration, 10 cents. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, American, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway. Stenographers, $9-$25; typists, clerks.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 342-344 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on position; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 36 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

APPRAISER.—Highly competent and reliable appraiser on art objects, bric-a-brac, &c.; must be conversant with current market values; must also be prepared to travel if necessary. International Appraising Co., 35 Nassau St.

ASSISTANT wanted in advertising department; must be an excellent stenographer; also some experience in advertising work; state education; good prospects; growing department. Apply by letter only to Advertising Division, Chevrolet Motor Company, New York City.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST wanted, college graduate, with two or three years' experience; must have experience of a general nature and be thoroughly familiar with analysis of soaps and essential oils; state college, experience, references, and salary desired in first letter. The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMERS.—Three young men for large manufacturing concern; wages to start $12 per week. Address Davitt, Box 648, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—Must be good Ford man; capable of taking charge of shop. Call between 11 and 12 A. M., 1,848 Broadway, or phone 4,751 Col. A. L. Washburn.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN wanted for high price cars; commission basis. Drexel Motor Car Corp., 1,790 Broadway.

BANK MESSENGER.—Young man wanted, about 18 years, living with parents, as messenger in bank; state age and salary expected. 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

Experienced man, between the ages of 25 and 35, desired by large concern; must have good knowledge of cost accounting and must be capable of assuming full charge of set of books; applicants must be willing to locate in suburb of New York; salary, $25 per week to start; state age, education, and experience in detail. Address P. B., Box 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) with at least two years' high school education required by downtown bank; experience in foreign exchange work preferred; only answers stating experience, salary expected, age and references will be considered. H 396 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced in cloak or skirt house; state age, salary, etc. E 143 Times.

BOY wanted in publishing house; to run errands at first; excellent chance for intelligent boy to learn good business; hours 8:30 to 5 P. M.; noon Saturday all year round; $6 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating age, education and experience, if any. Box H 394 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—High school boys, (15-18,) wanted by a large bank in financial district; a splendid opportunity for any ambitious, energetic boy to obtain foreign exchange education; answer, stating age, experience, if any, and references. H 398 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A large advertising agency in which promotion is always made from the ranks has an opening in the filing department for an industrious and intelligent boy; salary, $6 a week. Call 9:30 A. M. Wednesday. J. Walter Thompson, 244 Madison Av.

BOYS, about 16 years of age, to start with old established house operating in the steel line; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; experience unnecessary; state age. M 253 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 years of age, bright and neat of appearance, wanted in office of large mercantile house; excellent opportunity for willing and energetic youth; salary to start $6; state references and salary. L. D., 211 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in florist shop; must be neat, courteous, and willing; state age, experience, if any; salary expected. Florist, Y 325 Times Annex.

BOY, bright, industrious, 15-17, in large hardware establishment; excellent opportunity for bright future. Sterling, 294 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office of wholesale paper business. P. O. Box 1,964.

BRICKMAKER FOREMAN wanted for South America; will pay good salary for experienced man who knows how to operate oil-fired ovens and qualified to burn common building brick; also silica fire brick. Report Room 3523, 120 Broadway, mornings.

BUTLER, VALET.—YOUNG MAN FOR BACHELOR APARTMENT; GOOD SALARY AND GOOD JOB FOR RIGHT PARTY. REFERENCES WANTED. BERLIN, APT. 9B, 30 WEST 70TH, NEW YORK CITY.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, a head chauffeur where second man is kept; must be able to make own repairs; man with knowledge of Pierce-Arrow and Stanley steamer cars preferred; all-year position, with detached cottage while at country place. Address H. R., Room 74, 45 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR for Stearns-Knight car; must have city experience and good record; $100 per month. Address, giving references, Y 331 Times Annex.

CLERK about 17 in office wholesale grocery business; opportunity to advance; State salary desired and reference. R 238 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie-Judge Co. requires the services of three well-app

BELLS AT MIDNIGHT TO ROUSE PATRIOTS

Churches Will Ring In "Wake Up America Day" on Paul Revere's Anniversary.

FINAL PLANS FOR PARADE

Thousands of Women and Children to March Tomorrow in City's Appeal for Recruits.

Just as the bells of Lexington and Concord rang forth a summons to arms on the night of Paul Revere's ride, so the bells of all the churches in Trinity Parish will toll at midnight tonight and arouse the people of the city to another struggle for freedom. This is the first time in history that the church bells of the city will toll on the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride. It is expected other churches besides those in Trinity Parish will also participate in the midnight demonstration which has been arranged by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense as a fitting preliminary to the celebration tomorrow of "Wake Up America Day," which is designed to stimulate recruiting.

In making further plans for the celebration, the committee yesterday arranged to have 12,000 women, representing every kind of feminist movement, in the line of march. Miss Elsa Maxwell, who is in charge of the woman's division of the parade, announced that Mrs. J. E. Eustis, Mrs. Lydia Hoyt, and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., had been accepted as mounted aids to the Grand Marshal, Lieut. Col. Latham Reed of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Women and Children to March.

The Woman's Suffrage Party will mobilize in West Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, between Central Park West and Broadway. Miss Ethel Stebbins, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, has been appointed marshal of the division. The suffragists will wear a uniformed dress of dark blue, with white collar and cuffs, and white spats. They will wear yellow sashes and carry American flags. Some of the women who will march in this division will be Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. E. R. Strange, Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. Learned Hand, Miss Adelaide Nutting, Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Miss Camille Morgan.

The side streets leading from Fifth Avenue for one block east to west from Forty-seventh Street to Fifty-seventh Street, inclusive, have been set aside for the school children, under the direction of Supt. J. O'Shea and James H. Wade, District Superintendents.

The Recruiting Committee was informed yesterday that two airplanes would leave Governors Island at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and fly over the city as far as Fifty-ninth Street. They will drop thousands of patriotic appeals for recruits. From Governor Whitman the committee received an order appointing Lieut. Col. Lorillard, his military secretary, to the command of the 10,000 Boy Scouts who will participate in the parade.

British to March, Too.

The Woodcraft League of America will have a contingent in the Junior Division of the parade. They will be headed by the American flag and the flag of the league, followed by Woodcraft boys and Woodcraft girls, each carrying a hoe and wearing a sash labeled "Potato Patriots." A float giving a pictorial idea of potato raising will also form a part of the Woodcraft contingent.

The members of the British War Relief Division will be mobilized by Lieut. Col. Thord-Gray, late commanding the Northumberland Fusiliers, at Seventy-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where all Canadians and persons of British birth and descent are invited to join the ranks.

The committee in charge of the Actors' Fund Fair has arranged to have recruiting appeals delivered from the stage of every theatre in Manhattan and Brooklyn tomorrow. Special movie shows will be given, and patriotic features will be introduced in the performances wherever possible.

More than 15,000 college men and women will participate in a patriotic demonstration at the City College Stadium in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Resolutions will be passed pledging loyalty to President Wilson and the flag. Maj. Gen. O'Ryan will present colors to college training units. After the meeting a parade of students, including 2,000 girls from Hunter College, will be reviewed by General O'Ryan. They will then march to Carnegie Hall. Delegations from these colleges will take part: Columbia, College of the City of New York, New York University, Rutgers, Fordham, Pratt Institute, Polytechnic Institute, Cathedral College of Brooklyn, St. John's College of Brooklyn, Adelphi College, Stevens Institute, and Seton Hall of South Orange.

Recruiting for the army, navy, and marines continued yesterday to show the effect of a stimulating recruiting campaign. The United States Marine Corps had thirty-four enlistments before the day was over. Out of more than one hundred applications at the naval recruiting headquarters, on East Twenty-third Street, fifty-six men were enlisted. In the army the enlistments from New York and Manhattan were about seventy.

GERMAN INSURANCE RULES.

Supt. Phillips Restricts Companies Under Proclamation of President.

Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance, made public yesterday the rules prescribed by him relative to the continuance in business in the United States of German insurance companies operating in this country through branches, and whose principal offices are in the State of New York. The rules, which were issued in pursuance of President Wilson's proclamation, were as follows:

1. No moneys shall be disbursed except for administrative or agency expenses, or for settlements under policy or other contracts made by, or with such companies relating to the business of their United States branches.

2. Any such disbursement in excess of $10,000 or any disbursement for purposes not specified in Rule 1, must be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance or some person authorized by him in writing, which approval, when such disbursement is made by check, shall be evidenced by such check being duly countersigned by such Superintendent or person so authorized.

3. At the close of each day's business a statement showing total cash income and outgo, with cash balances in office and in each bank, shall be mailed to the Superintendent of Insurance at 165 Broadway, New York City.

4. There shall be prepared and forwarded to the Superintendent of Insurance at 165 Broadway, New York City, on the blanks heretofore used for the quarterly statements, a monthly statement, omitting therefrom lines 26-41, inclusive, on Page 1, such monthly statement to be furnished within thirty days after the close of each month.

5. All banks in which funds of the company are deposited shall be at once notified by the United States banker that no checks upon such banks drawn by the company or by the manager in excess of $10,000 shall be paid except when the approval of the Superintendent thereto shall be evidenced in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2.

6. In case of departments or branch offices having power to pay losses and make other disbursements generally, any such disbursement in excess of $10,000 shall be subject to the provisions of Rule 2.

7. The United States trustees shall not disburse any funds, make any investments, or sell any securities without previous notice in writing to the Superintendent of Insurance, at 165 Broadway, New York City, and a copy of these rules shall be furnished to each such trustees.

8. The representatives of the Superintendent of Insurance will make frequent inspections of the books of original entry and other accounts of the company, including vouchers for disbursements.

9. An agreement in writing shall be forthwith executed by the United States manager of each such company, whereby he shall specifically agree that no funds belonging to or held by him or under his control for the benefit of the company will be transmitted outside of the United States for used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy of any of his allies, without the permission of the United States Government.

The Superintendent announced that the rules were subject to modification at any time.

CONVICTION REVERSED.

U. S. Circuit Court Finds Error in Rulings of Judge Ray.

The conviction of Baron Eugene Francois Ernest Oppenheim, Richard Murphy, and Howard J. Rogers, indicted with W. T. Brice, for an alleged conspiracy to abstract money from the First National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., was reversed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Oppenheim and Rogers were brokers in this city, Murphy is a lawyer of Amsterdam, and Brice was a teller in the bank.

The men were tried before Judge George W. Ray of the Federal District Court in Syracuse. Brice gave evidence for the prosecution. His thefts of the bank's money aggregated $170,000, of which it was alleged Rogers received $12,000, Oppenheim, $5,000, the brokerage firm of Oppenheim & Co., $18,531, and Murphy, who represented Brice in certain realty transactions in this city, about $33,000.

The Government averred that Oppenheim and Rogers must have known that the money they received from Brice had not been honestly obtained and that Murphy must have been equally well informed.

LONG WAR, SAYS GERARD.

And "Tango Lizards," He Adds, Must Do Their Bit.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, was the principal speaker tonight at a patriotic meeting held on the plaza in front of City Hall. He received a great ovation when he appeared on the platform with Governor Edge, former Governor Stokes, and Colonel E. C. Stahl, a veteran of the civil war. Mayor Donnelly presided.

William Ogdensberg, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war, sitting near the platform, dropped dead of heart failure from excitement.

Mr. Gerard predicted that the war would be a long and hard one for the United States. "This is not going to be an easy war for the United States," he said. "Many of you men will soon be called to the colors. Don't let the brave men go to the front to fight while the 'tango lizards' remain in the rear."

Addresses were made by Governor Edge, former Governor Stokes, and Colonel Stahl, and the Mayor.

Mr. Ogdensberg, who dropped dead, had been an Assemblyman from Mercer County thirty-one years ago. He was a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow, and Elk, and was born in Germany.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30, Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

THE GREEN TEA POT At the Sign of 18 East 50th St. Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 120 STREET. S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City. Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Near 33rd). Luncheon, 45c. Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 33 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

VALUE BRADY ESTATE AT OVER $5,000,000

Residuary Bequest to New York Hospital for Urology Institute Will Be $4,000,000.

JEWELS TO 33 FRIENDS

These Include Railroad Presidents, Actresses, and Employes—His Jeweler Gets $25,000.

The will of James Buchanan Brady, perhaps better known as "Diamond Jim," filed for probate yesterday, distributed his estate of more than $5,000,000 about as outlined in THE TIMES yesterday. The residuary bequest, estimated at more than $4,000,000, goes to New York Hospital to establish the James Buchanan Brady Urology Foundation, and his jewels, valued at $1,000,000, are distributed among thirty-three friends.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, which received $200,000 from Mr. Brady in his lifetime, receives $300,000 in trust for maintaining the James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, while $10,000 each went to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Newsboys' Lodging House, Railroad Employes' Hospital, Children's Aid Society, Fresh Air Fund, and Actors' Fund of America.

Mr. Brady left only $100 to his brother, Daniel M. Brady, who is well to do. They had not been on good terms for many years. To his sister, Mrs. Hattie Mathieu he left $25,000 in trust and provided that at her death the principal should revert to the residuary estate. Her son, Glendyn Cloran, receives a similar bequest. His aunt, Mrs. C. T. McArdle gets $10,000 outright.

Mr. Brady left $25,000 to his friends, John M. Hansen of Pittsburgh, Robert L. Gordon of New York, Richard C. Crowley, his secretary, and Robert H. Klitz, a jeweler, who aided him in collecting his gems, and from whom he purchased many of them. He also left $25,000 to "my friend," Miss Catherine Ginser.

The eighteenth paragraph of the will, which disposes of the jewels, says:

"I give and bequeath to my friend, C. S. Mellen, (former President of the New Haven Railroad,) my emerald, diamond and ruby ring; to my friend, F. D. Underwood, (President of the Erie,) my emerald and diamond ring button; to my friend, A. H. Smith, (President of the New York Central,) my turquoise and diamond link buttons; to my friend, J. A. Middleton, two emerald and diamond studs; to my friend, M. McDonald, my turquoise and diamond scarfpin; to my friend, J. M. Hansen, my catseye ring; to my friend, H. H. Hewitt, my catseye scarfpin; to my friend, W. H. Miner, my enamel studs; to my friend, J. M. Schumacher, my star sapphire ring; to my friend, A. T. Herd, my black opal scarfpin; to my friend, Frederick Housman, my fancy sapphire watch; to my friend, Clarence Housman, my fancy sapphire scarfpin; to my friend, R. L. Gordon, my diamond studs; to my friend, George Stevens, my enamel diamond ring; to my friend, R. H. Wilbur, my black opal; to my friend, E. E. Loomis, my sapphire watch; to my friend, R. C. Crowley, my diamond ring; to my friend, P. R. Todd, my garnet and sapphire scarfpin; to my friend, E. B. Thomas, my platinum transportation watch; to my friend, R. H. Klitz, my diamond scarfpin; to my friend, Raymond Hitchcock, my sporting watch; to my friend, Harry Fox, my sporting ring; to my friend, Jennie Dolly Fox, my pearl ring; to my friend, Jean Schwartz, my sporting scarfpin; to my friend, Rose Dolly Schwartz, my pearl chain; to my friend, Jules C. Weiss, my Napoleon watch."

Mr. Brady further directed his executor to consult with Robert H. Klitz, of Jung & Klitz of 1 Malden Lane, New York City, "who is entirely familiar with my jewels," for the purpose of identifying the articles bequeathed, in the sale of any jewels for the benefit of the estate the executors are directed that such sales shall be made through Mr. Klitz.

The decedent directed that "to the end that any of my partners in any of my business relations may not be embarrassed in any way by the withdrawal of my estate from such business associations and partnerships upon my death," they were authorized to continue his interest in such businesses not to exceed five years.

The Columbia Trust Company, Robert L. Gordon, and Richard C. Crowley, who are named as executors and trustees, are authorized to continue any of Mr. Brady's investments, or to convert them into cash and reinvest the proceeds.

In setting apart the residuary estate to the Society of New York Hospital for the establishment of "the Department of Urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation," the testator specified that the technical head of the department should be known as Director and appointed by New York Hospital, "except in so far as the appointment of Dr. Oswald S. Lowsley is herein provided for." Mr. Brady directs that if Dr. Lowsley is willing to serve he is to be appointed the first Director, and "all plans for equipment and building as may be possible and necessary under this legacy shall be submitted to him for his approval."

Dr. Lowsley was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1912, and has been clinical assistant at the Post Graduate Hospital here and assistant urologist at Bellevue. He treated Mr. Brady for several years.

Mr. Brady directed that Mr. Crowley, his secretary, and Mr. Gordon, his business associate, shall receive treatment in the department free.

The will, executed Jan. 16 last, was witnessed by Charles A. Moore, Charles A. Moore, Jr., and Alfred J. Babcock.

Opening of the Canals.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals will be opened for navigation on May 15. The Black River Canal will be opened on June 1. The Barge Canal, between Troy and Oswego, will be put in use.

HARRY N. REYNOLDS SHOOTS HIMSELF

Son-in-Law of Charles T. Barney, Who Was Also a Suicide, Had Been in Ill Health.

Harry Newell Reynolds, a retired manufacturer, shot himself dead yesterday in a bedroom of his home, 26 East Ninety-second Street. He had offices at 225 Fifth Avenue, and was 50 years old. Though he had retired from active business, he was listed as President of the Berlin Laboratory, Ltd., chemists; Treasurer and Director of the Dayton Arcade Company, and a Director of other corporations.

Ill health led to the suicide, the police say. Mrs. Reynolds, who was Marie Barney, daughter of Charles T. Barney, one-time President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and himself a suicide, entered his room last evening to see whether he needed any medicine—he had been suffering from a weak heart for a long time—and she found him stretched across the bed, dead. A revolver with one chamber empty lay on the floor. He had shot himself, apparently, in the afternoon, but the case was not reported to the police until late last night.

TELLS OF MURDER IN PRISON

New Jersey Convict Says Negro Inmate Was Slain by Trusties.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—The charge that James Williamson, a negro, who was found dead in his cell in the State Prison in 1913, was murdered by trusties was made by James Lawrence, a fifteen-year convict, when the Prison Inquiry Commission named in January by Governor Edge reopened its inquiry today.

The charges about which Lawrence testified were filed by the Citizens' League of Hudson County, and it was said that some of the evidence on which they were based was furnished by W. S. Boyd and Patrick Quinlin, agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World, who figured in the Paterson silk strike.

The witness described Williamson as "sassy" and said that he was "beaten up" several times. While the trusties were giving Williamson the beating that caused his death, he alleged, Keeper George W. Lowe, who still is employed at the prison, was at the end of the corridor shamming sleep.

The trusties who attacked Williamson, he said, were armed with pieces of lead pipe. The body, he said, remained on the floor of the hall for twenty-four hours before the man was pronounced dead by the prison physician.

Dr. J. W. Crane, who was employed at the prison when Williamson died, was called to the stand and said that the county physician had found that the negro's death was caused by palpitation of the heart. It was decided to refer the case, including the testimony taken, to the Mercer County prosecutor's office.

Michael Leo, serving a thirty-year sentence from Essex County on the charge of burning his wife to death, testified that smuggling and thievery were carried on in the prison. He produced a half pint bottle of whisky which he said he bought for 50 cents from a trusty, who told him he had obtained it from a deputy. He said also that trusties took clothing outside the prison and sold it, and alleged that he had been kept in chains that caused blood to spurt from his wrists. This was denied by Dr. Crane.

18 WON'T DISMANTLE PLANTS

Recalcitrant Owners of Wireless Here Reported to Washington.

Acting on a request from Secretary Daniels, Police Commissioner Woods has taken a census of the wireless stations in and about New York. The Secretary of the Navy requested the commissioner to order the owners of the stations to dismantle them, and of the 1,028 stations found, owners of only eighteen refused to comply with the request of the commissioner to dismantle their plants. These refused on the ground that their stations were not in operation.

The names of the eighteen who declined will be forwarded to the Navy Department for further action, at once.

LADY JOHNSTONE INJURED.

American Wife of Ex-British Envoy to Holland Fractures a Bone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 17.—Lady Johnstone, wife of Sir Alan Johnstone, recently British Minister at The Hague, is progressing satisfactorily after an accident she had Friday at the American Consulate General.

Lady Johnstone, who is American born and was Miss Pinchot, sister of Gifford Pinchot, slipped on the waxed floor of the consulate and fell, fracturing a bone.

Gives $500 for Schoolboys' Uniforms

Announcement was made yesterday that Simon Ulman had sent a check for $500 to General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, to be used toward buying khaki uniforms for high school boys who are taking the league's course of military instruction. The money will be given to the Stuyvesant High School Organization, only half of whose members possess uniforms. Each boy will receive half the price of the uniform and he will contribute the rest.

War Bars Sandy Hook Boats.

Thousands of sojourners along the Jersey coast will have to travel by train during the coming Summer instead of aboard the three boats of the Central Railroad of New Jersey which have run for years between this city and Sandy Hook. The company announced yesterday that the service would not be renewed because of "circumstances beyond the company's control."

If you were a Steelworker

—engaged in strenuous, open-air toil, all day—your bowels would take care of *themselves*. But for sedentary workers a periodic flushing of the system is really necessary.

PLUTO

America's Physic

is the recognized laxative of countless intelligent Americans who have found it invaluable in correcting constipation pleasantly and effectively. Bottled at French Lick Springs.

Your Physician Prescribes It

POLICE CAPTURE 'CAPTAIN.'

Robin Charged with Impersonating a Military Officer in Hoboken.

The police in Hoboken yesterday arrested a young man who, they say, has been posing as "Captain Earnest S. Robinson" of the Twenty-second Engineers of New York City in a new and entirely correct uniform of the rank he claimed. The arrest was made on complaint of Lieutenant Robert Applegate of the New York National Guard. The prisoner said he was George H. Robin of 340 West 146th Street, and before that of Roselle, N. J. His occupation he gave without a smile as "looking after my own interests." He is charged with carrying dangerous weapons, impersonating a military officer, and with being a fugitive from justice.

Lieutenant Applegate is a dentist in Hoboken, and several days ago Robin, in uniform, was examined by him for dental work. Applegate became suspicious and notified the police. Robin was traced to the Hofbrau Hotel, at Second and River Streets, where he had been stopping, and was arrested as he was about to leave in civilian clothes.

AN INTERVIEW CORRECTED.

What Lawrence Langner Said About Patents in Wartime.

The omission of the word "not," through a typographical error, reversed the meaning of an interview with Lawrence Langner, a patent attorney of this city, published in THE TIMES last Friday. The interview dealt with the probable status of patent relations between this country and Germany now that war has been declared, and the sentence in which the error occurred should have read:

"Unless some action is taken by this country, such as was taken by Russia and by which the Russian Government appropriated all patents owned by Germans relating to war inventions and held all other patents invalid, it may be assumed that the German Government will not confiscate patents owned by American citizens."

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Outfit consists of 1 Durham Duplex Domino Safety Razor, with American ivory handle, stropping attachment, 6 blades, with 12 cutting edges, in genuine leather roll case; complete, 68c. Mail orders 4c extra.

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OUR RATE 1% PER MONTH
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Unrestricted Sale, To-Day at 2:30
Continuing Three Following Days at Same Hour
Clarke's Art Rooms, 7 West 44th St. (opposite Sherry's.)
The Karl Freund Collection
Antique Furniture and Decorations
N. B.—The Valuable Books, richly bound, will be sold Tomorrow and Friday at 2 o'clock.
EXHIBITION DAILY TO TIME OF SALE,
Which Will Be Conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Who Discovered RICORO?

"I know," said the Senator, "A political correspondent.
"I'd just finished my speech on the Naval appropriation when he asked for an interview.
"We stopped in the Lobby and settled down for a talk. I felt for my cigars and was uneasy on not finding them.
"He saw my discomfort and gave me a fine big Corona size cigar—a smoke of exceptional quality.
"When he said it was a Ricoro—price 7c—the surprise was as great as getting a majority vote in a hostile district."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

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Risk 7c on a Ricoro today. Prove to yourself that the difference between Ricoro and other imported cigars is in price only. You really take no risk. If Ricoro isn't one of the best cigars you ever smoked your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A dozen shapes and sizes—6c to 2-for-25c. Sold only in

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Corona size, 7c
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"Thank You"

All Wool—As Usual—in Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

We'd hardly think it needful ordinarily to remind you that Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Suits are all wool—but right now there's a reason for it.

Woolen's are mighty scarce—and there's more than the usual incentive to some makers to mix cotton with it; so there are a good many "nearly wool" suits and overcoats about.

But there's not the slightest manipulation in Hart Schaffner & Marx fabrics—we can assure you that on our own word and that of the makers.

Spring Suits, $20 to $50.
Spring Overcoats, $20 to $38.

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Open Evenings

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—ON 55TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV., MONDAY, ABOUT 5:30, CHAMOIS ENVELOPE CONTAINING LARGE SUM OF MONEY, LADY'S RINGS; LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. B. RANDOLPH, 28 EAST 55TH. PLAZA 4647.

LOST—April 13, Park Av. and 144th, lady's black lizard handbag, containing gold bracelet watch, marked "W. J.," gold pencil, marked "W. M.," $25; liberal reward. Y 328 Times Annex.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, in Broadway subway or on Broadway between 39th and 47th Sts., small open-faced gold watch with pin; initials E. L. M. Reward if returned to Montfort, 550 West 157th St.

LOST—Tuesday, April 10, man's seal ring, gold setting, with dull red stone, Oriental carving. Very liberal reward if returned to C. J. Beard, New Netherland Bank, 41 West 34th St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin set in platinum, between 30th St., 5th Av. and Altman's; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to E. M. Gattle & Co., 680 5th Av.

LOST.—April 17, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Lexington Av. between 40th and 59th Sts., pair bone spectacles; reward; return to Mrs. Poor, 61 East 65th St.

LOST.—Sunday evening, diamond brooch going from Hudson Terminal to Albany Av., Brooklyn; reward if returned. 7 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Tuesday, pearl earring surrounded by sapphires; platinum setting; liberal reward to finder. Brown, 361 72d St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin, Waldorf-Astoria, Monday night; liberal reward. Mrs. Sidney Beir, 250 West 104th St.

LOST—A large yellow diamond ring, Tiffany setting; $75 reward, no questions asked. Return Room 606, 37 Nassau St.

LOST—Fur neckpiece, Friday night, Metropolitan Opera House; reward. Phone Lenox 3821.

LOST.—Two New York Central tickets for Rochester. Return Clerk Hotel McAlpin. Reward.

LOST—Brown-winged, light-breasted male canary. Reward returned Jameson, 375 Park Av.

LOST.—On Tuesday, a diamond barpin; $50 reward. M 254 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL REWARD—Diamond ring, solitaires, lost April 16, noon, in Jackson's Shop, Malden Lane and Nassau St. Return 26 Broad St., Room 1306. Broad 1070.

REWARD to the person returning white metal wrist watch with luminous dial, lost Sunday morning either in Palisade car or corner of 4th St. and Broadway, Union Hill, N. J. Call or write to J. Ward, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

REWARD—New Federal and old Goodyear tires on rims 34x4½, St. John's Place to Avenue H, probably Park or Ocean Av. Kingsley, 1,715 Avenue H, Brooklyn. Kenmore 475.

REWARD—Diamond heart shape pin, between 93d, Riverside, 89th, Amsterdam. Walter, 310 West 93d.

REWARD—Gold wrist watch, initials "C. I. J.," Friday. Johnson, 1,308 Dean St., Brooklyn.

REWARD—Diamond bar pin, 5th Av., 42d, Monday. Apartment 64, 222 Riverside Drive.

$200 REWARD for platinum ear-vice set with 7 diamonds and Oriental drop pearl, lost Monday between 51st and 58th Sts., 5th and Lexington Avs. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$20 REWARD—Pocketbook containing lady's gold watch, "Philip to Mamma," mother's remembrance; Amsterdam and 155th. Wehrman, care Van Dyke, 567 West 149th.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for return of diamond brooch, lost in Brooklyn April 11. 1,404 Union St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD—White Maltese poodle, 8th Av., near 45th; answers name Bonnie; register tag 3,240; red ribbon. 245 West 45th. Do them.